Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 142 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

[Companies Incorporated in England.]

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
19th July ..	China —	7,982	
26th „ ..	Teesta —	6,296	
29th „ ..	Chindwara†	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.
2nd August —	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
6th „ —	Sardinia† ..	6,580	Extra
7th „ —	Manora† —	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

†Not calling Marseilles.

There are a number of third class passages available for women and children by the "MANORA" in fourteen and sixteen berthed cabins. The single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets to return either first or second saloon will be given on application.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON.		SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single —	788	720	660	552	492	236
Return..	1,182	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
6th August —	Dunera —	5414	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
19th July —	Palitana —	Karachi & P. Gulf
31st „ —	Linga —	Karachi direct 1 p.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasuga Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	14th July	24th July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	28th July	7th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigoe —	7th July	18th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	16th July	25th „	Japan
Mikuni Maru	S. Iwazawa —	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji —	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Selgon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ujam Building, Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivosteck.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	23,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
234, Budhwar Path,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1225.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Damodar Pdagji at his godown near Bridge, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Allibhoy Chagla:—
200 cases Japanese Camphor, each 80 tins, each tin weighing ¾ lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivandas Chatrabhuj:—
50 cases Japanese Camphor, each 80 tins, each tin weighing ¾ lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.

18 packages English white shirtings No. 7602 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Harnandrai Beznath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

25 bales Nensookhs No. 71005 (quality of No. 5000), 44 inches, 22 yards.

17 bales Nensookhs No. 81005 (quality of No. 5000), 48 inches, 22 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Mulchand (of Sha Bhogilal Runchod):—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3800/3900.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully.

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF FIVE PROPERTIES OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CO., SITUATE AT ARGYLE CROSS ROAD, MASJID BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Superintending Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Co., building materials of the undermentioned properties on the pdemises.

DESCRIPTION.

Five Buildings are situate at Argyle Cross Road, Masjid Bunder, bearing Municipal Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 31A which belong to the G. I. P. Railway Co.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the materials to be removed within one month from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadelal Purshottam.

10 bales English White Dhotees No. 929, 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Kanji Khatau at the godown of Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal at Khojagully, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismal Mamad and Sons.

100 cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins, each tin weighing 3/4 lb. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 133 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Sunderdas Padamsy:—

20 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl Mills No. 11.
30 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl Mills No. 21.
21 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl Mills No. 31.
16 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl Mills No. 44.
23 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl Mills No. 51.
21 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl Mills No. 61.
2 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl Mills No. 81.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4068.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Co.'s Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:

A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Simplex Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. Mangaljee and Co., the following very valuable ornaments:

2 pairs of Bangles set with valuable white diamonds.
2 pairs of bangles set with large white diamonds.
1 pair of pearl raifuls.
1 necklace of one string of very valuable white round pearls.
1 gold ring set with large white diamond.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALWOOD CASES AND PLANKS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills Chinchpogly, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Hajibhai Haji Mahomed Khambatta:—

A quantity of dealwood cases, and planks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 27th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Crawford Market, behind the Sitaram Building, "Grant House," Paltan Road very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts, Wimbridge, McKenzie and Devji Canji's furniture, very rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, large sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs rich cabinets, fancy figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, Singapore cane furniture, rich engravings, large lot of pictures hat stands, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables square and round teapoys marble top tables, Singer Sewing machines, Ramchandra's Harmonium, ice boxes Master's Voice Gramophone with records, aluminium utensils. Garden pots, fowl houses, etc., etc., the property of J. Walker Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKR ST.

By instructions from Messrs. Haron Hajee Adam and Ali Mahomed Hajee Joosub the receivers appointed in Suit No. 34 of 1917 wherein Elias Hajee Abdoola is the plaintiff and Ali Mahomed Haji Joosub and others are the defendants and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the said Suit on the 28th day of March, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 9th August next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate in Kambekar Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the West side of said Kambekar Street which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 334 square yards be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under B. Ward Nos. 1019 and 1020 and Street Nos. 85 and 91 and 93 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public passage on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Jamat of Memons and on or towards the South by the property Secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street in the Registdation Sub-District of Bombay and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates under B. Ward No. 1018 and Street Nos. 81 to 83 containing by admeasurement ninety-two square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Kambekar Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property firstly here in before described, and, on or towards the South by the propedty formerly of Currimdina Haji Yacoob but now of Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th July, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 18TH JULY, 1919, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 18th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Shop in the Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware fancy teapoys marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suit, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage pianos, by Gabruder Knake and Soundy, Jost Fan, Pathephone machine with records, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, iron safe with stand, wearing apparel handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, writing table, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Wilson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES OF JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th July, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shamji Champasi, at their godown at Khoja Lane and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Alibhai Chagla and Co:—

25 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins each 3/4 lbs. each containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, AND KNITTING MACHINES ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 18th July, 1919 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood artistic furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marbletop centre table, office writing tables cane arm and armless chairs, revolving chairs, easy chairs, curzon chairs, silk lined low chairs glass and paneldoor cupboard, single glassdoor almyrahs, table and wallmirrors, plain carved and tiled teapoys, flowerpor stands, bookshelf, towel racks, dirty cloth baskets, tapestry and leather lined sofas, single as well as double wooden bedsteads complete, phonographs, records, etc.

Property of a private gentleman.
1 carpet for an office-room.
1 Fancy Folding screw.
By order of office concerned.
1 big office table.
1 pair office cupboards, armchairs, type-fritting machines, tables, benches, etc.
1 table fan.
6 knitting machines and about 60 dozen military socks and,
1 Oil Paint machine.
1 machine D. C. Current with electric motor for grinding coffee and spices.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., Agents, The Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Mr. Lallubhoy Mohanlal, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Framji Petit Mill, Mazagon, the following:—

Card Striping No. 10, about 51 khandies.
Card Striping No. 20, about 18½ khandies.
Dirty Roving Waste, about 9 khandies.
Dropping A quality, about 2 khandies.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser. Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margins
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

Important to Railway Contractors, Railways and Mill Stores, Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE of 19 Cases Train Hose Pipes and 1 Bale of No. 1 Extra Superior Royal Government Sail Canvas.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

19 cases each contg. 70 pieces of train hose pipes 27 "x 2."

1 bale contg. 10 pieces, each piece 36 yards plus 34 inches of No. 1 extra superior Royal Government Sail Canvas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite Jo N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
225, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . , Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 5, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED—PATIENT suffering from chronic Asthama, Consumption, etc. A Consultation with the physician will satisfy the patient. Apply Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3077

BENGAL COAL—Weekly Jharia Coal Market Report will be published from September and supplied free to all persons. Persons desiring same should send their names for registration to the following address. D. D. THACKER, c/o. Pure Jharia Colliery Co., Jharia. 3310

ASTROLOGY.—"Man Know Thyself." Mysteries of the stars revealed by the well-known Astrologer, Professor Xenobin who is on tour. Invaluable advice in business and financial matters, and daily monthly, and yearly events foretold. Attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth, Watsons Hotel, Bombay. 3187

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 467, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, good pay to competent man. Apply soon stating qualifications, past experience and least pay expected to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3283

WANTED—Gujarati knowing UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply personally or otherwise to the PRINCIPAL, GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3316

WANTED—Four English and Gujrathi knowing CLERKS for a Mill in Mofussil; those who have Mill line experience need apply with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3241

WANTED—A First or Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER and a TURNER and FITTER for Aden. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3311

WANTED—One HEAD CLERK for a Mill in Mofussil, one experienced in Mill Lines and with knowledge of Joint Stock Company's Accounts need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Security required. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3240

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, only those experienced with 100 words a minute need only apply. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. with prospects. See PRINCIPAL, DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Esplanade Road, between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 3282

WANTED—MUSICIANS for THEATRE ORCHESTRA. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally between 11 and 1 to the MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd., Excelsior Theatre, Bombay. 3278

WANTED—CANDIDATES to fill up six vacancies of Indian Military Medical Pupils at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and one at Poona. Only those who possess the Matriculation or any equivalent or higher University qualification and whose age is between 16 and 20 years, should apply to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3297

WANTED—ENGINEERING GRADUATES (L.C.E. or B.E.), for the posts Overseers in the City Improvement Trust Office, Baroda, on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p. m., plus Rs. 25 for carriage allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials and a copy of the photo should reach the undersigned on or before 1st of August, 1919. (Sd.) SAMPATRAO GAEKWAD, Chairman, City Improvement Trust. 3217

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.E. or L.C.E., with experience of Consruction Work and Bombay Practice. Apply stating terms to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3257

WANTED—A competent GENERAL CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Knowledge of accounts essential. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3233

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A POST with prospects in any business firm out of India by a young and energetic Parsi of several years' experience; good character and references. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—SITUATION as Manager or Assistant in any Fire or Life Office, capable organizer, best references, leaves present employment, term of engagement having expired. Apply Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3309

WANTED.

WANTED.—Furniture Manufacturing Firm in Bombay wants reliable and well-influenced CANVASSERS. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3141

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—REPRESENTATIVE for SHIP CHANDLER and DUBASH BUSINESS for work afloat Good Prospects for suitable man. Apply Box No. 822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3305

WANTED—A FIRM of COACH-BUILDERS or CONTRACTORS to manufacture yokes for bullock carts of a new pattern from Shivan wood. A firm that could give a permanent supply from time to time will be preferred. Apply for pattern personally to the Secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 3322

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dutt Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Punjab. 3068

FOR SALE—One white ARAB HORSE, quick at work, cost Rs. 700. Apply JETHABHAI JEWAN & CO., New Rice Market, Carnac Bunder. 3231

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW at Ville-Parle, healthy well-water. Apply DHANJISHAW EDALJI MISTRY, Dhobi Talao, adjoining Dooker Bazar. 3306

EXPANDED METAL—For Sale at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various Sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3265

A LOVELY TWO-STORIED BUILDING built and occupied so far by Europeans in Matarpakhdy, Mazagon, is to be sold for Rs. 50,000. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." No brokers need ask for information, but only *bona fide* intending purchasers. 3314

STATIONERY—Send us a trial order for anything that you may require for your office or private use and we will convince you that our prices, goods, and service are always RIGHT. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

THE chief feature of the BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, is that only materials of the best quality are stocked. Last mail has brought a fresh supply of Ferro Prussiate and Gallic papers and linens. F

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-8
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-8
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-8
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	,,	11	12
Bayana	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	,,	16	43
Rutlam	,,	21	14
Baroda	,,	1	42
Bombay	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3215

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ADOPTION.

ON TUESDAY, 8th July, 1919, SARASWATIBAI, widow of Ganesh Govind Garud, of Dhulai, adopted SHAMRAO, the second son of late Narayan Laxman Garud, in accordance with the precepts of Hindu Law and named him Anantrao. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya, of Karvir, graced the ceremony by his august presence. 3312

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Eastern Maritime, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1919.
2. To consider the present situation of the Company.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the next year and fix his or their remuneration.

By the order of the Board,
A. HOOSAIN A. CARIM & CO.,
Agents.
12th July, 1919. 3320

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (the day fixed for the celebration of Peace in England) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th July, 1919.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1919, at 1-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the fifteen months ended 31st March 1919.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the New Seamen's Institute.
4th.—To confirm the appointments of Sir Vithaldas Damordar Thackersey, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. Trikamdas Dharamsi Morarji as Directors of the Company.
5th.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election
6th.—To confirm the extra remuneration to be paid to the auditors for the extra work of audit and double stock-taking in connection with the Company's accounts under report.
7th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1919, to FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1919 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1919. 3321

WANTED.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for the Alwar State, P. W. D. on the following terms:—

1. Pay Rs. 230/, rising to 650/ with biennial increments of Rs. 40/ on approved service.
2. Leave and T. A., etc., in accordance with the State Rules.
3. Security equal to 4 months' pay to be deposited by the appointed candidate, which will be liable to forfeiture in case of leaving the State service without permission.
4. The posts will be permanent and pensionable but on 6 months' probation in the first instance.
5. None but fully qualified men for the post of Assistant Engineer from some recognised College need apply.
6. Preference will be given to Hindi-knowing men and with some years' experience in the Irrigation Branch.
7. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials which will not be returned by the 25th July, 1919, to,

RAI SITA RAM, C.E.,
State Engineer,
3259 Alwar.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 18th July 1919, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st December 1918.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Markandrai G. Desai and Madhavji D. Thakersey, made by the Board under Articles 94 and 91 of the Articles of Association of this Company, respectively.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors, for the year 1919 and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
7. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashanker as Solicitors of the Company made by the Board on 17th June 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Y. H. DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th July to 25th July, 1919, both days inclusive. 3150

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BARREL-MAKING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE at 'O' Shed, Grain Depot, Mazgaon, a quantity of loose staves and hoops. The material may be inspected any day between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and offers for the same will be received by the ASSISTANT CONTROLLER (OILS AND PAINTS), NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY, up till and including 23rd July, 1919. 3318

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON

BOMBAY BRANCH.

SATURDAY, the 19th July, being a public holiday, the Society's premises will not be open for business on that date. 3300

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., the Sole Proprietors of Sun Brand Tallow Works carrying on business at 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, do hereby give notice that our Tallow business is closed from 17th July, 1919. All persons having any claims or liabilities in respect of the said Tallow concern do communicate to us within fifteen days from this date.

MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.
17th July, 1919. 3307

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

READY WASTE will be sold off by Auction at 2 p.m. on the 22nd July, 1919, at the office of the Elphinstone Mills, 375, Hornby Road. Merchants can get samples at the Mills.

WANTED.

APPLICANTS to serve as CLERKS in the office of the Sub-Divisional Officers in this District. Salary of Rs. 40 plus war allowance of Rs. 10 per month
21. Only those who have got experience of P. W. D. Sub-Divisional accounts and routine work need apply with testimonials before 31st July, 1919.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA.
Executive Engineer.
Architectural District
Bombay, 15th July, 1919. 3298

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOPALJI KALLIANJI DELVADAKAR of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Khoti land together with the well and trees standing thereon situate lying and being in the village of Eksar, at Borivli, Pot-Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing Record of Right No. 1082, Survey No. 196, Pot No. 1, part 2, containing by admeasurement 1,798 square yards or thereabouts now in the occupation and possession of the Vendor the said Gopalji Kallianji Delvadakar, the assessment whereof is Rs. 2-6-6, and bounded, on or towards the East by Mandpeshwar Road, on or towards the South and West by the property of Sakerlal Ramdas and on or towards the North by the property of Maganlal Thakordas Modi.

Dated, this 17th day of July, 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
3315 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAIK ABDUL REHMAN SHAIK [illegible] of Bombay, Deccan KHAJA[illegible] Inhabitant, formerly a Muhammadan [illegible] Port Trust Wharp Ranger at the [illegible] Deceased. Docks, Bombay [illegible] SHAIK AMNUDDIN SHAIK [illegible] TOOMIYA, of Bombay, Deccan Muhammadan Inhabitant, Clerk at the Chief Base Post Office, Ballard Pier, residing at Nagpada outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
The 3rd day of July, 1919.
Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 3277

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

REFERRING to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and some other Dailies over the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co. (Auctioneers) for sale by Public Auction by the order of Messrs. HARNANDRAI BAIJNATH and at the risk and on account of our clients Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, of 25 bales of Nensukh No. 7005 and 17 bales of Nensukh No. 81005, we are instructed by our clients to intimate to the Public that our clients were ready and will to pay for and take delivery of proper contract goods but the goods offered by the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath not being proper contract goods our clients declined to take delivedy thereof. Our clients say that the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath have no right or justification whatever to sell the said goods at our clients risk and on their account. Our clients have required the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath to desist from advertising for sale or selling the said goods at our clients risk or on their account and if in spite of that the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath will still sell the said goods at our clients risk or on their account they will do so at their own risk and our clients have nothing whatever to do with the said goods nor with such sale.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1919.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.
3317

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST 4 PARTS OF
LOVE'S MASK
A Drama Extraordinary
PERFECT Settings—Beautiful Photography and—Acting of the Highest Order.
TWO NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE.
Latest from 'Blighty
WIFFLES REVENGE
Comedy by the Famous Comedian PRINCE
Look out for
TO-DAY
Featuring Florence Reed.
The greatest Film yet—in 8 Reels.
Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays Matinee 5 p. m.
Extra show on Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

A Drama that has left a lasting impression on innumerable minds old and juvenile.
To-day is absolutely the last opportunity to see this evening at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
It is a William Fox Production supplied by Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.
THE WIFE'S SACRIFICE.
(5,000 feet.)
We request you to be in grim earnest about the great and glorious Serial Film
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
which starts to-morrow at this Theatre.
Don't fail to read to-morrow's "Times of India" very carefully.

SEE —the only Circus serial of the season the big show with —the big circus Stars that have held you spellbound. See the death grapple of greedy Big Business and honest men. See it all every week in the UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL—
"The LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH
Featuring the celebrated old-time Circus Star
EDDIE POLO
—brilliant old-time Circus Star reckless aerialist supported by a huge cast of genuine Circus performers including film Stars such as, Beautiful Eileen Sedgwick, Charles Mailes and many others.
Sensational —circus acts exactly as you've —seen them in the good old days in great circuses.
You'll See—death defying exploits by the kings of the roped arenas romantic adventures that will thrill you to the core-hair-raising captures-escapes-rescues to hold you spellbound-great events to delight you and the children every week at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
ALSO
Latest Number of Screen Magazine & a Star Comedy
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.
Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
EXTRA PRIZE SHOW EVERY EVENING AT 5-15.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!
At 9-30 p. m.
Under the Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents the
SECOND EDITION
OF
VANITY FAIR
Including
A Mortal Combat between Opera & Ragtime
RESULT—A DRAW
An Italian Cabaret
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre
NO CINEMA SHOW at 6-30 p.m. TO-DAY.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WINSOME LITTLE
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"MILADY O' THE BEANSTALK"
Baby Marie dreams about "Jack and the Beanstalk" and then sets forth to find a modern giant with bags of gold to help her poor mother. THE TALE OF ONE WOMAN, TWO MEN, AND A CHILD, in Five Enthralling Parts.
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
THE BABY THAT EVERYONE LIKES TO SEE.
THE FIGHT IN THE AIR.
The Fight at the Bottom of the Sea.
See the
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
Now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
EPISODES 10—11—12.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Entire Change of Programme.

GAIETY CINEMA

DOUBLE AMUSEMENT

MARIE

PRESENTS

Syrian Dances

AND

Songs

IN

Arabic

AND

Hindustani

TO-DAY

3

Shows

AT

6-45

8-15

AND

10 p. m.

SONGS, DANCES AND FILM

Box	Rs. 8 0 0		Oschestra	Rs. 3 0 0	
First class	„ 2 0 0		Balcony	„ 1 0 0	
Second „	„ 0 8 0		Third class	„ 0 4 0	

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool. July 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's prices.
July	21.20
Aug	21.22
Sept.	21.23
Oct.	21.17
Nov	21.16
Dec.	21.12
Jan.	20.97
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	20.78
April	Not quoted.
May	20.63

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	..	10,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..	..
„ to Continent	..	..	..	..
Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	..	35.18
„ „ Jan.	..	..	..	34.99
„ „ March	..	..	..	34.87
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	36.00
„ „ Orleans	..	..	..	34.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	..	34.75
„ „ Jan.	..	..	..	34.58
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	..	..	..	23¼
Demand Bills	..	..	..	4.46.00
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	..	106½

New York, July 15th.

Futures at New York Aug.	..	..	..	35.15
„ „ Oct.	..	..	..	35.06

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, July 17.

We are glad to see that the Cotton Contracts Board yesterday reduced the difference between spot Fully Good Braoch and the contract rate for the same description for July August to Rs. 9, the quotations being Rs. 615 and Rs. 624 respectively. If, however, the buyer of the Broach Hodge contract is to receive equal right of protection with the seller, a further reduction is necessary.

An evening contemporary apparently refers to our yesterday's remarks as suggesting that we called on the trade to protect against the action of the Board in preventing a bull ramp. If this intended for us, we did no such thing. We merely said that the trade would no doubt have something to say about the action of the Board in protecting the seller of the Hedge contract for Broach at the expense of the buyer, and that both seller, and buyer had an equal right to receive protection at the hands of the Board. The bull ramp seems to exist in the imagination of the Board, and this in the first we have heard of it.

To-day the Marwadi bazar opened irregular, the quotations for Fully Good Broach July, August being Rs. 619, Rs. 617½, Rs. 624, and Rs. 621 in the first quarter of an hour. After advancing to Rs. 626 on buying and covering in the bazar, the rate declined to Rs. 623-24. At 4 p.m. the price was Rs. 625½ and the bazar closed at Rs. 626. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 626, advanced to Rs. 632, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been firm which a fair turnover.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	..	July-Aug. ..	625
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	July ..	488
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	September ..	498
Fine Oomras	..	..	July ..	575
Fine Oomras	..	..	September ..	589
Good Southerns	..	..	July-Aug. ..	588
Good Southerns	..	..	Sept.-Oct. ..	593

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 16TH JULY 1919.

				Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	..	..	July-Aug. ..	625
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	..	July ..	478
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	..	July ..	560
Good M.G. Southerns	..	..	July-Aug. ..	578

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ..	..	491	476	468	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	..	436	475	458	„
M.G. Oomras No. 2	575	550	542	..	„
Central Provinces ..	500	575	557	..	„
M.G. Broach ..	629	622	615	605	„
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	592	582	562
Sawginned Dharwar	..	622	615	605	„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th July 1919.

Cotton	..	..	..	..	9 279 Bales
Wheat	..	..	..	..	6,352 Owts
Linseed	..	..	..	..	6,441 „
Rape etc.	..	..	..	..	5,097 „
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	1,979 „
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	1,721 „
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	3,566 „
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	2,460 „
Rice	..	..	..	..	209,026 „
Myrabollams	..	..	..	..	706 „
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	29,907 „
Mowrasseed	..	..	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	..	..	737 „
Jowar	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maize	..	..	..	..	Nil
Barley	..	..	..	..	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, July 17th, 6 p.m:

Ready:	Bazar Terms: Rs as p.	Bail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	79 0 0	.. .. ..
„ „ Cawnpore 7-80 ..	78 0 0	.. .. ..
„ Karachi Bengal ..	79 0 0	.. .. ..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	24 0 0	.. .. ..
„ „ Cawnpore ..	24 0 0	.. .. ..
„ Yellow Cawnpore ..	24 8 0	.. .. ..
Linseed Brown Bold ..	27 12 0	28 12 0
„ Thin ..	27 4 0	28 4 0
Toolseed White 85-15 ..	119 0 0	.. .. ..
„ Gajar 75-25 ..	116 0 0	.. .. ..
„ Gajar 50-50 ..	110 0 0	.. .. ..
„ Black ..	103 0 0	.. .. ..
Poppyseed White ..	24 0 0	25 0 0
Groundnuts ..	128 0 0	.. .. ..
Mowrasseed ..	9 8 0	.. .. ..
Barley ..	46 0 0	.. .. ..
Castorseed ..	99 0 0	.. .. ..

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 17th:

	Rate: Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10 ..	1 1 8
Shapurji No. 10½ ..	1 1 12
Currimbhai No. 12½ ..	1 2 8
Light Houses No. 6½ ..	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 17th:

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs ..	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand ..	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s ..	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand ..	24¾
American Dollars ..	64¾
Hongkong „ ..	205½
Shanghai ..	213½
Japan ..	133½
Singapore ..	136½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 17.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-5.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 270.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 129.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 124.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 213-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, 313-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tanas, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay ... ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... ... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was firm with good business passing. British Burma Petroleum have improved to Rs. 31.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,562-8; Swan, 77-8; Simplex, 655; Madhowji, 2,570; Shapurji, 158-12; Kohinoor, 1,662-8; Currimbhoy, 467-8; Kastoorchand, 1,240; Finlay, 725; Crescent, 276-4; Fasulbhoy, 920; David, 772-8; Colaba, 2,205; Century, 570; By. Dyeng, 1,870; Cen. Mining, 38; Katni, Ord., 335; Katni Defd., 1,750; By. Burma, 1,027-8; Bt. Burma Petro; 30-8; By. Tramway, 796-8; By. Steam, 420; Alcock, 870; Tata Old Defd., 1,130; Tata New Defd. 570; pr., Tata Ord. 237-8; Shivrajpr, 42; Hydro: 1,442-8; Tata Bank 58; Tata Oil, 387-8; pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swan, 775; Simplex, 660; Madhowji, 2,570; Fazulbhoy, 920; Currimbhoy, 467-8; Crescent, 275; Kohinoor, 1,665; David, 770; Finlay, 725; Kastoorchand, 1,240; Century, 575; By. Dyeing. 1,870; Shapoorji, 120; Cen. Mining, 38; Shivrajpur, 42; Alcock, 870; Katni, Ord., 335; Katni Defd., 1,800; By. Burma, 1,025; Bt. Burma Petro: 31-4; By. Tramway, 800; By. Steam, 417-8; Tata Ord., 235; Tata Defd., 1,120; Tata New Defd. 575; Tata Hydro: 1,440; Tata Bank. 58; Tata Oil, 405.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	84
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	18%	2,100
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,010
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	134
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	8%	54
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	25
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½ ..	75	..	..	58
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20			£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	10	April-Oct.	15%	7½
Mercantile Bank ..			7%	87
„ 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
„ 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	..	33%	£113
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	..	20%	£950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	113
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. ..	500	do.	6½%	525
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	115
Central Provinces Ry. ..	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	95
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	90
Mandra Bhoa Ry. Rs. 90 ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	82
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	95
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	8 %	148
Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	6½%	535
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			½ Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance ..	500	April-Oct.	120	1,450
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	100
Akola ..	100	..	5	105
By Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..	80	732/8
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,870
Bombay United ..	250	..	25	1,025
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	50	425
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	575
Central India C. ..	500	May-Nov.	210	2,700
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	8%	430
China ..	1,000	Apl.Oct.	80	2,200
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	40	2,205
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925
Crescent ..	100	do.	25	276½
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	467½
David ..	250	do.	30	772½
Dawn ..	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	15	250
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar-Sept.	70	920
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	725
Gold Mohor ..	500	..	125	1,100
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	90
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	140	800
Hyderabad ..	1 000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	12½	245
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	100	750
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	17½	240
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo ..	1 000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,240
Khandesh ..	1 000	June-Dec.	180	1,200
Khatao ..	1 000	June.Dec.	700	3,500 w.
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,662½
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	125	2,570 xd
Mathuradas Mills ..	100	..	100	1,100
Madras United ..	1 000	June-Dec.	50	1,000
Manekji Petit ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,500 xd
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1 000	..	400	2,825
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	April-Oct.	70	600
New Great Eastern ..	500	..	10	450
New City of Bombay ..	500	April-Oct.	120	1,600
Pabaney ..	250	..	Nil	225
Pearl ..	250	..	25	255
Phoenix ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	50	455
Planet Mill ..	100	..	5	105
Premier ..	62	..	Nil	62½ prm
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	..	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.	100	250
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	do.	Nil	153/12
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.	725	2,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	100	655
Standard Mills ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,930
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	777½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,562½
Tata O	500	..	..	1,425
Tata P	500	..	..	425
Union Mill ..	250	..	..	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	75	900 n
P	500	..	7	2% 500
Western India ..	1 000	..	150	825
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress ..	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort ..	475	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty ..	500	July	70	800
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press ..	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	850
Karachi Press Co. ..	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts. ..	100	..	20	160
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil	105
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	70	600
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	15	140
Volkart Bi. P. Co. Ltd. ..	500	Sept.	40	510

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley O 600	1 000		4%	840
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	..	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	870
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	6
Bamanqua ..	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	..	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corporta ..	125	..	25	1,027½
By Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25 ..	125	..	..	377½ p.m.
British Burma Petroleum ..	6	Mar.-Oct	..	30/8
By. ElectricSupply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	..	6%	164
	£10	..	10%	727½
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2	10
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,075
Bombay Steam O Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	625
	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement ..	10	..	2	51½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	4	33
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50 ..	500	April	42%	625
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	22
Chemical Co. D2ab	1½	..	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co. ..	250	..	20	725
O	100	..	8	335
Katni Cement D	40	..	44	1,750
P	100	..	7%	100
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75 ..	200	..	..	100
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..	30	375
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	84
Marsland Price Co..	100	..	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	..	25	240
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	48	872½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	4	42
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	125
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Swadeshi Stores ..	100	Sept.	20%	150
Tata IronSteel Co. D	75	Sept.	8	237½
P	10	..	20	1,135
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	140
„ Dif (p.)100	75	..	..	145
Tata Hydro Elec. O	400	..	..	300
„ „ P	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,442½
Tata Iron Pref (second)	1 000	Jan.	7	1,065
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Pn ..	10	..	100	1 prm.
Thacker & Co. ..	1 000	April-Oct	51%	6% prem.
Telephone Co. ..	50	June	30%	270
Tata Oil Mills 60 ..	100	..	6	395 xd
S—Buy. D—Qem P	10	..	..	317½ pr.
S—Rs Div	Iv S	—Nominal	price	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The market for jute shares was inactive to-day with not much business passing, although prices remained fairly steady. Demand for coal shares was better and fairly large business was put through. Borcola being in request. In the miscellaneous section the Zenith Engineering was in inquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 41/8, Bokaro Ramghur 29/4, Baraboni 20, Bolompore 13/4, Borcola 3 p., Burradhemo 15/12, Bengal 905, Bilbera 11/8, Central Nodiha 14/8, Damagurria 49/4, Enfield 15-4, Hapjan 17/8, Jumoni 16, Kalapahari 24/12, Kinuri 15/4, Kosoonda 32/12, Kuardi 30/8, Nodiha 19/4, North-West 62, Patmohna 24/8, Pandeveswar 13/4, United Collieries 13, West Albion 12/4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 383, Auckland 485, Barnagore 185, Bally 265, Behar 5/12, Belvedere 523, Clive 315, Dalhousie 518, Empire 75/8, Fort Gloster 910, Fort William 480, Gourepore 1175, Howrah 48/4, Kamarhatty 320, Kanknarrah 818, Lansdowne 431, Lawrence 664, Lothian 440, Standard 674, Union 947.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 49, Atlas Construction 16, Assam Brick and Tile 13 12, Bengal Assam Steam 420, Beldanga Tannery 13, Bengal Brass 22, Britannia Brass 12/4, Calcutta Cigarette 0/12 p., Ganges Oil 36/4, Ivan Jones 181 s.l., Indo-Burma Tin 19 4, Indian Iron and Steel 55, Kumardhubi Engineering 49/8 (old), Mackenzie and Co. 3/4 p., Marshall Sons and Co. 20/8, Nahapiet Jute 12/12, New Savan Sugar 14/8, Peaces Slipways 14, Spences Hotel 15/4, Ryam 24/4, Thorneycrofts 15/8, Tata Bank 52 p., Triton Insurance 86, Zenith Engineering 23/8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at 68/12 to 69/12, war bond 1928 102/12 per cent.

OLD SHARE BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The housing of the poor has been a long standing grievance in this city. This question will have to be taken up in the immediate future and some remedy found to alleviate the present sufferings of the poor. But what about the sufferings of a certain class of the rich, whose transactions daily reach lakhs of rupees and yet who have no place to sit or stand? When is the Old Share Bazar going to be housed properly? The Bazar presents the worst features of a fish market, and the term is a mild one at that, especially when you see even the well-to-do and the educated scuffle and hustle about in such indecent hurry and scurry and with so much noise. It is a matter of surprise and disgust that the biggest Exchange of the premier City in India should not even have sufficient room for persons to sit for transacting business or adequate arrangements to meet the growing needs of the work of the Exchange itself in a less unseemly and more dignified, thorough and speedy way. The brokers are a rich lot of people and if the Stock Exchange decided, the change could be made in a day. It is a mystery why they continue to transact their business in a fashion and in surroundings that can only be termed vulgar.

There is no place at present to sit, or even to stand, for people who intend to do business; and who actually transact business to the extent of lakhs of rupees at the Stock Exchange. There is hardly room now-a-days to move freely even in the street outside and the blocking up of Hummum Street by carriages and motor cars is in itself a harrassing inconvenience, if not a danger to public safety.

I am told that improvements are not under taken because the Old Share Brokers desire to continue their business at the same place on merely sentimental grounds. The old place is considered very lucky for the market and for many a rich man of the city. But if sentiment is the only objection to improvement, I hope considerations of convenience, facility, despatch, dignity and even safety will prevail.

May we look forward to you, Sir, to raise your voice against what is not only unseemly, but a positive inconvenience, not only to the members of the Exchange but also to the public. Will not the Native Share Broker's Association move in the matter and get for the Second City of the British Empire a model Stock Exchange? Yours, etc.,

G. R.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Zayani from Persian Gulf, Agents Persian Gulf Steam Navigation & Co.:—100 bales liquric roots, 70 bdls. leaves, 698 cwts tobacco, 50 gottas 92 bdls skins, 38 cases 168 bags gum tragakaulp, 206 bales cotton fly, 62 bags almonds, 25 gottas 79 bags gum, 7 nurys empty gas cylinders, 94 bales cotton, 3 bdls carpets, 53 bags almond kernels, 2 tins pearls.

S. S. China from Sydney, Agents M. M. Co.:—6 empty gas cylinders, 1 box, 635 pkgs 179 cases tea, 276 bags green tea, 100 cases decorated c/mats.

S. S. British Emperor from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co.:—5190 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.

S S Manora—Steadman—London, June 20.
S S Alesia—Stephens—Rangoon, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.

S S Utopia—Parcon—Mahomerah and Busreh.
S S Irisrere—Pattison—Hull.
S S Dumra—Fisher—Persian Gulf.
S S British Emperor—Whitburn—Mahomerah.
S S Dwarka—Brown—Karachi.
S S Ranee—Hinton—Bassein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Kingsmere—Hull.
S. S. Canara—Davidson—Anjerhead (Java).

The following vessels began to load, yesterday.

Steamer Alusko for Marseilles.
Steamer Siam Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 17th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Kosoku Maru ..	Kobe	26-7-19	..N Y Kaisha
C & E Clan Maclean ..	Dunkirk	N F	..J Finlay & Co
F Bushu Maru	Genoa	20-7-19	..O S Kaisha
G Ishana ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
H Kura ..	Abadam	21-7 19	..S Wallace & Co
K Ula ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Mbanta Castle	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
N Aymeric..	New York	22-8-19	..W & A G & Co
N Ncia ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
P Orissa ..	Abadan	20-7-19	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koranna ..	New York	20-7-19	..W & A Graham & Co
2 Obra ..	Rangoon	21-7-19	..M M & Co
3 Kowelt ..	Jeddah	26-7-19	..T M & Co
4 Boats of Jeseric ..			..W & A Graham & Co
5 Hejaz ..	Suez	15-7-19	..B & Co
6 Palitana..	P Gulf	19-7-19	..M M & Co
7 Sikh ..	N F	19-7-19	..T M & Co
8 Indravati ..	Marmagoa	17-7-19	..K N Co
9 Tayani ..	P Gulf	N F	..R S Shubtary
12 Kingmere	Hull	15-7-19	..W & A Graham & Co
10 Kasara..	N F	N F	..M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Offside 1 Bankura	N F	N F	..M M & Co
1 Malwa..	N F	N F	..R I M
4 Ikkna ..	Suez	21-7-19	..M M & Co
5 Unam ..	Java	17-7-19	..M M & Co
6 Warturm.	Liverpool	26-7-19	..W & A G & Co
7 China ..	London	19-7-19	..M M & Co
8 Duneria.	Southampton	20-7-19	..D R I M
9 Shuja ..	Basra	M F	..T Morrison & Co
10 Kashgar..	London	9-8-19	..M M & Co
Offside 11 Bandra.	Basra	17-7-19	..M M & Co
12 Teesta ..	London	26-7-19	..M M & Co
14 Egra ..	Suez	18-7-19	..M M & Co
Offside 14 War Isis	London	23-7-19	..D R I M
15 Jehangir Jetty end	Yokahama	16-7-19	..R I M
Muttra ..	Basra	N F	..M M & Co
Umta ..	Rangoon	20-7-19	..M M & Co
B P Station Manora ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Iran ..	N F	N F	..E Shastery & Co
Hermella ..	Hongkong	27-7-19	..R I

S. S. Manora:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English Mail steamer Manora, 4987 tons, Capt. Lee, yesterday from London, via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 5th ultimo, a general cargo, 213 cabin and 8 passengers, which port she had left on 5th inst.

S. S. Alesia:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Alesia, 3223 tons, Captain J. Stephens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 7th inst.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain C. M. Brown, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ranee:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Ranee, 3634 tons, Captain J. C. D. Hinton, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kingsmere:—The W. & A. Graham Coy's steamer, Kingsmere, 3525 tons, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Canara, 3389 tons, Captain C. Davidson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Angerhead (Java), will ballast.

EXPORTS

S. S. Waltham for Liverpool:—34 bales wool, W. A. Graham & Co.; 250 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 15 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.; 200 bales wool, Shaw Wallace & Co.; 150 bales wool, Ewart Latham & Co.; 300 bales cotton fly, 30 bales cotton waste, B. Meyer & Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, Kalyandas Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 30 cwts cashewnuts, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Morana for London:—25 bales cow hides, L. Hassam & Sons.

S. S. Teesta for London:—60 cwts cashewnuts, 245 cwts ginger, 1 cwt coffee, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 25 cwts ginger, Mahomed Haji Nasar & Co.; 14 bales cow h

INDIAN REFORM SCHEME.

"BILL MUST BE LIBERALISED."

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. BEN SPOOR, M. P.

"New India" publishes the following interesting account of an interview which its London correspondent had with Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., the Labour member who has been included among the representatives of the House of Commons on the Joint Committee of the Indian Reforms Bills:—

Almost immediately after Mr. Ben Spoor had taken part in the debate on the second reading of the Indian Bill, I met him on the terrace of the House of Commons and over a cup of coffee asked him what he thought of the Bill and its prospects. I was able to continue that conversation with him a few nights later when we supped together at the flat of a mutual friend.

BEN SPOOR: THE MAN.

Mr. Spoor is one of the new men in the House. He is young and full of energy. He has the gifts of imagination and frankness that go with men from the north. He has read much unorthodox literature that has greatly widened his intellectual horizon.

After leaving school, Mr. Spoor began life as a business man with his father in Bishop Auckland (Durham), his native town. Like other young men of his class, he might have permitted personal interests to absorb all his time and energy, or, at any rate, might have sided with the capitalists. On the contrary, he threw himself heart and soul into the Labour movement, organised a local branch of the Independent Labour Party and went about lecturing among the miners of the district.

In a few years Mr. Spoor acquired such a hold upon the mining community of Durham that twice before the last election he was asked to stand for Parliament, which he refused to do because he did not wish to oppose the Secretary of the miner's organisation, who was contesting. The defeat of the mining candidate led Mr. Spoor to accept the invitation of his party to stand, and it speaks much for him that he was able to defeat his opponent at a time when men belonging to the Independent Labour Party, on account of their pacifist leanings, were open to all sorts of misrepresentations and attacks. Indeed, he was the only member of his Party who was elected for an English constituency.

I may add that Mr. Spoor did not remain altogether out of the War, but did much useful service as a Y. M. C. A worker. For over three years he carried on administrative work—mostly educational—in the nearer Eastern theatres of War. His life among the soldiers had a very broadening effect upon his mind. He does not, therefore, cherish class antagonism, but is a man with a cosmic consciousness. I am confident that he has a great future before him and that he will prove a warm supporter of Indian aspirations for self-expression.

BILL MUST BE LIBERALISED.

"As I tried to indicate in my statement in the House," said Mr. Spoor, "the Indian Bill is welcome because it shows that there is to be a definite break with the existing administrative tradition in India; but it does not go very far, and is, moreover, a mere skeleton. It, therefore, needs to be strengthened—to be liberalised."

"What are the prospects of the measures being strengthened—liberalised?" I asked.

"Not very bright," he admitted. "Much will depend upon the men who are appointed to the Joint Committee. The names are not yet out, but it does not t.. a prophet to predict that on the whole ... will be men who, as a rule, take a favourable view of Indian reform—and of the Indian Bill. All groups in Parliament will, of course, be represented, and that will mean that there will be some on the Committee who will seek to 'whittle down' the provisions; but, on the other hand, there will be some who will seek to improve and to strengthen it. Frankly, however, the chances of amendments from the Left being carried are not particularly bright."

"How would you, as a man who speaks for the advanced democracy of Britain, amend the Bill, if the power to do so restored solely with you?" I enquired.

INDIA MUST BE INDIA.

"I am," he responded, "a great admirer of Indian civilisation—especially of Buddhism. I would, therefore, try to amend the measure in a manner that would give India the opportunity to be India—not merely convert her into a tenth-rate England."

"You have had, as I understand, representative institutions for thousands of years. Your village community is an ancient institution—an institution that continues to live in spite of all the attacks that have been made upon it from time to time from various quarters. I greatly admire the communalistic character of your rural society, each living for all, and all living in goodwill and co-operation. I would build the new Indian Constitution upon that ancient and stable foundation. I have vainly looked through the Bill presented by the Secretary of State for India for any sign to assure us that he is building upon that foundation.

"Mind you, I do not forget that to-day Indian life is not entirely centred in the villages, and that there are Indian towns and cities in addition to the Indian villages."

"Quite so."

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

"Provision has to be made for those towns and cities, especially for the industrial towns. From what my friends tell me, the conditions in Indian industrial towns are simply appalling. To put it mildly, the factories that you have built after our own style have not been constructed to ensure the health and comfort of the workers, whose hours are much too long, and whose pay is much too small. The tenements and coolie lines in which the Indian wage workers dwell are simply vile. Men and women are packed together like sardines in a tin. That must be appalling in a country like India, with its tropical climate. These conditions must have a terrible effect upon the health and morals of the adults and must blight the future of the rising generation.

"I do not see anything in the Bill that shows the least intention on the part of its authors to give the men and women who toil under these appalling conditions to pile up fortunes for our own capitalists and Indians plutocrats, any power wherewith to protect themselves, and to ensure, in the years to come, decent working and living conditions. On the contrary, the basis on which franchise is being conferred upon India will leave the industrial workers voteless.

"That is a calamity not only for the workers, but for all India, because Indian progress will thereby be deprived of the impetus that comes from enfranchised industrial democracy. In Britain, in the United States, and in other democratic countries, the industrial worker has used his vote to bring about great social, intellectual, moral, and material reforms. If you wish India to be really progressive you must, therefore, insist that the vote be given to your industrial workers.

AN UNDEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

"The Bill should not be regarded as in any sense really democratic. The absurd limitation of the franchise to five million out of two hundred and forty million (according to the census of eight years ago) is in my opinion the greatest defect in the measure. I am informed that by giving the vote to all who can read and write, the number enfranchised would at once be doubled, if not trebled. This at least should be agitated for.

"But, above all, the industrial workers must not be forgotten. Their only weapon is the political one. They have suffered and are suffering from merciless exploitation, and in order to protect themselves should have this very elementary right immediately conferred upon them. Indian Labour must follow the example of British Labour which fights its battles with increasing success on the floor of the House of Commons."

Mr. Spoor is one of those Britons who frankly confess that the British went to India for their own gain, and they stayed there because it paid them to do so. He told me that nothing had happened to change the commercial character of the British administration since it passed out of the hands of the East India Company. "For the good name of Britain," he emphasised, "the taint of commercialism should be banished from India."

FISCAL POWER LACKING.

"But so far as I can see," he added, "there is nothing in the Bill introduced by the Secretary of State, which would give Indians power over fiscal arrangements. In his recent Indian Budget debate, Mr. Montagu did refer to the question of fiscal freedom to India, but his Bill does not expressly provide for giving such freedom."

"The Bill is sketchy in respects other than this," continued Mr. Spoor. "It leaves altogether too much to rules and regulations to be made hereafter. Although the Secretary for India has given a definite undertaking that the rules and regulations will be laid before the Joint Committee, or at any rate the policy governing them, yet it would be dangerous to pass a bill that was merely a skeleton."

Mr. Spoor particularly found fault with those provisions of the Bill that contained the germs of a future House of Lords in each of the eight major provinces, and proposed to set up a highly powerful House of Lords to override the projected Indian Legislative Assembly. Like all true democrats, he hates Upper Chambers.

I asked Mr. Spoor if he could tell me what Indians could do to bring about the improvement of the Bill. He replied, without hesitation, that Indians must first of all make up their minds what they want from the British, and then bend all their energies to letting the British know what they want.

INFORMATION BUREAU NEEDED.

"One of the things that Indians should do immediately," he said, "is to establish a bureau where information about all sorts of Indian subjects could be had by anyone desirous of helping India. The bureau should be in charge of an Indian who knew India and also Britain—a man who had a reputation for being reliable. The information should be properly classified and indexed so that it would ge readily available."

"Besides maintaining such a bureau of information, Indians should go up and down the country putting the Indian point of view before the British people. They should speak from every platform possible, and take special pains to educate the industrial democracy, whose sympathies it will be easy to win.

"Then Indian should try to state their case through the British press. I, for one, do not see why more letter on Indian subjects do not appear in newspapers in London and the provinces. No opportunity whatever should be lost to demolish the case built up by the other side.

"I admit that it is not always possible to do so: some editors will not permit both sides of the question to be ventilated in their columns, but as a rule I find that the editors are quite fair. At any rate, Indians should try to utilise every possible opportunity to have letters on Indian subjects printed in British newspapers. Their work should not end with writing such letters, but they should also aproach the various editors with request for the publication of articles and signed statements."

From what Mr. Ben Spoor said I gathered that he did not think much of the newspaper "India." And no wonder! Mr. Spoor's own party—the Independent Labour Party—maintains a weekly newspaper which is edited with great ability and admirably serves the cause of the party. While Mr. Spoor believes in a specialised propaganda organ, he emphasised the fact that whether or not, such an organ is maintained by Indians in this country, they should not, at any rate, lose any opportunity of pressing their cose through the existing organs of public opinion, both by means of letters to the editor and special articles.

"Lastly," said Mr. Spoor, 'Indians could do a great deal by going to the various M.P.'s who are interested in India and giving them all the facts and figures that they require to enable them to champion India's cause. They should, moreover, go to Members who are not particularly interested in India or who are even antipathetic and do their utmost to win them to their cause."

"I know," he went on to say, "such a task is no sinecure, but it is extremely useful work. Any trouble taken in this direction would certainly pay."

"Why don't Indians follow, in this matter, the example of their political opponents?" asked this Labour leader From what he had seen in the House of Commons on Thursday last he could assure me that the Indo-British Association had taken great pains to "whip up" the M.P.'s whom they could approach. "In this respect," he said,". "the debate on Thursday presented a great contrast to the one that took place a fortnight before. Last week the members who sought to obstruct Indian reform seemed to be specially primed up for their work."

AN APPEAL TO WELWISHERS OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In order to free the ignorant poverty stricken masses of our people from the clutches of the Marwaris and the Pathans, the Social Service League, Bombay, has been organizing co-operative credit societies in the backward districts of this Island.

As soon as twelve members are secured, a society can be registered. Every member has to buy a share worth Rs. 10 and he pays the amount by ten monthly instalments.

This arrangement makes it very difficult to commence the work of such societies as they have very small sums at their disposal during the first year of their existence.

This difficulty can be successfully removed if some well to do persons come forward to deposit amounts in such societies, which of course are ever ready to pay an interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on fixed deposits.

As the members of such registered societies are responsible to the extent of Rs. 50 individually and as no loans are granted without taking into consideration the monthly incomes and expenses of the borrowers and their sureties, the money deposited in them is quite safe.

Apart from the business point of view, money invested in this way is scientifically utilized as it teaches the poor to stand on their own legs instead of seeking charity from others.

I hope this appeal will meet with some response from the wealthy public spirited men and women of Bombay.

Sympathisers desiring to invest money in this way should please communicate with the undersigned at the address given below.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. SAHASRABUDDHE,
Assistant Secretary,
S. S. League, Bombay.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute
Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

HOUSE FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for ventilating a grievance of middle class people which has subjected them to a great deal of privations.

The owners of new chawls and buildings fix an exorbitant amount of rental for a single room in their new buildings. The rental of these new chawls is nearly double that of the old ones. With the prospect of a good monsoon in view we are expecting that the prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life will considerably fall down and normal conditions will be restored within a short time. But the enormous rent charged by the owners of the new chawls is fixed 'for ever', and there is no chance of these rents being reduced. As the population of Bombay is increasing enormously many people are in search of houses and owing to the difficulty of getting a suitable place to live in they are compelled to pay any amount of rent demanded by the landlord, not to speak of the Bhayya's "Bakshis" which is never small. For instance, a single room in Ambewadi, opposite the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, situated in a dark corner and absolutely unventilated is hired at Rs. 20 per month. Is it justifiable on the part of the landlord to charge such an exorbitant rent for an absolutely insanitary room where two men can hardly manage to accommodate themselves? You, Sir, will get an idea as to how we—middle class men—manage to pull on in so many "Black Holes", if you were to visit some of the chawls and slums in which so many human cattle are packed up together. We wonder how such dark, insanitary and filthy buildings—the breeding places of terrible epidemics—are passed by the Health Department of our model Municipality, as fit for human habitation. I therefore, request, through the columns of your esteemed paper, the Civic Fathers to move in the matter and bring relief to the poor tenants of these dirty places. The truth of my above remarks will be realised if the Municipality were to inspect the new chawls mentioned above in Ambewadi.

As for the reduction of the rent I beg to suggest that the Municipality should have the power of fixing the rental of the chawls that are built after the Rent Act came into force. I hope the authorities concerned will consider all the aspects of this great housing problem and do the needful in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

OPPRESSED TENANT.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The absence of able, independent and public-spirited citizens of Bombay from Municipal life is a distinctly great loss to the City. The death of the illustrious and distinguished Corporator, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, deprived the City of a great and venerable tribune. I have no words to express the magnitude of the loss. The retirement of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula is also a loss of no mean dimensions, and the two further retirements, viz. of Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna deprived the Corporation of very valuable Councillors. Mr. Joseph Baptista's retirement was another great loss to the City.

We cannot get back Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula at least in the near future, and the other two eminent Knights are now too old to return to their civic, or rather Municipal activities. Recently the Corporation have elected Mr. A. M. Tod, their old colleague, as a Municipal Councillor. It is to be regretted that Mr. Baptista is still out of the Corporation.

As Mr. Umar Yusuf Sobani has resigned his seat on the Corporation, would it not be well to arrange for the unopposed return of Mr Baptista? He should be asked by those who have the City's interests at heart to join the Corporation again.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIS.

Bombay, July 16.

SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN MADRAS

The "Hindu" of Madras in its issue of 14th July, writes:—

The Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair arrived in Madras yesterday by the Calcutta mail at 11 a.m. Long before the train steamed into the Central Station, a very large gathering of the citizens of the City comprising all classes and communities had gathered together in and about the station premises. As the train arrived, the crowd which was near, eagerly awaiting the great patriot's arrival, lustily cheered him again and again while to those at a distance his arrival was heralded by the playing of the band and Nagaswaram specially arranged for the occasion. The special saloon in which Sir Sankaran Nair travelled, was by the kind arrangements made by the new Chief Station Master, detached and brought over to the first platform where a public reception awaited him. As the honourable gentleman alighted from the train amidst a tremendous ovation and shouts of Bandemataram he was garlanded by Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, President of the Provincial Congress Committee and received by the representatives of the various public bodies. Sir Sankaran Nair then shook hands with his numerous friends and was conducted to the portico of the station where the crowd had an opportunity of having a glimpse at the patriot. He then drove to his residence at Egmore.

Sir Sankaran Nair with Mr. S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar drove in a carriage drawn by two white horses. The procession of motor cars and carriages with band and music continued along the Poonamallee Road as far as Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Choultry. Sir Sankaran Nair then drove to the residence of Mr. Madhavan Nair, Bar.-at-Law where he will stay till the 24th instant when he leaves Madras for England via Bombay.

Among those present on the platform were the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, the Hon. Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, Messrs. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, T. Rangachariar, G. S. Arundale, Lodd Govindoss, T. V. Venkatrama Iyer, R. Saminathaier, R. Kuppusami Aier, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, T. M. Krishnaswami Iyer, Jamal Mohidin, Jamal Mahomed Sahib, Sadulla Badchs Sahib, R. Swaminatha Iyer, T. Prakasam, Vidya Sagar Pandya, V. C. Seshachariar, Ranganayakalu Chetty, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar, C. Rajagopalachariar, T. Audinarayana Chettiar, Dr. Rajan, Dr. Pandalai, Dr. M. C. Nanjuda Rao, Dr. Lakshmipathi, Pandit Gopalacharhi, P. Subbarakan, K. C. Desikachariar, K. C. Rangaswami Iyengar, C. Madhavan Nair, M. A. Candeth, S. Gopalasami Iyengar, P. Nagabushanam, G. A. Natesan, K. N. Aiya Aiyar, C. Abdul Hakeem, Somasundaram Pillay, T. V. Gopalasami Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Dewan Bahadur S. Bhavandham Pillai, Mr. V. Ram Doss, Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu.

The New Station Master and the Superintendent of the Railway Police rendered useful help to the organisers of the reception.

AT CALCUTTA.

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" writes:—

The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair, the member for education arrived in Calcutta yesterday (Thursday morning), by the Punjab Mail. A big deputation organised by the Indian Association was present at the Howrah Station to accord the Hon. member a welcome. Mr. D. C. Ghose, Assistant Secretary of the Indian Association garlanded Sir Sankaran Nair who after shaking hands with those present on the platform, left for the residence of Justice Sir Ashutosh Chowdhury whose guest he would be during his two days' stay in Calcutta. In the afternoon the Indian Association organised a reception for Sir Sankaran Nair in the rooms of the Indian Association. Prominent among those present were Sir Ashutosh Chowdhury, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhicary, Sir Nilratan Sirkar, Sir P. C. Roy, Hon. A. Suhruwardy, Hon. Radha Charan Pal, Mr. E. Norton, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary, Dr. S. K. Mullick, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter, Mr. Satyananda Bose, Dr. Promotha Nath Bannerjea, Babu Motilal Ghose and Messrs. C. C. Ghose, J. N. Roy, D. C. Ghose, J. L. Bannerjee, B. A. Nag, K. C. Neogy, J. N. Basu, D. N. Basu, A. K. Ghose and Promotha Nath Bannerjea.

Sir Debaprosad on behalf of the Indian Association, welcomed Sir Sankaran and paid a warm tribute to the services rendered by Sir Sankaran as a Member for Education and expressed the hope that Sir Sankaran Nair would devote his life time for the service of his country. Sir Sankaran Nair, in replying, thanked the Indian Association for the kind reception and said that as he was still an official they could not expect from him anything like a political speech. The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

Sir Sankaran Nair will be leaving for Madras to-night (Friday). His resignation has been finally accepted and he will vacate his office within the next few days in Madras. He will leave Madras for Bombay towards the end of this month and sail for England by the "Kaiser-i-Hind", on August 2nd.

"MAN WHO DARED TO DEFY THE HIGHER BUREAUCRACY."

"DITCHER" ON SIR S. NAIR'S RESIGNATION.

The "Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

Sir Sankaran Nair, Member for Education in the Viceroy's Council, left Simla on Tuesday and will pass through Calcutta, to-day, on his way to Madras, where, it is said, "he will make over charge." To whom? I have quoted the words of the Associated Press, which is the Court chronicler. The Viceroy is still at Simla and does not leave until to-morrow or Saturday for Poona. We know for certain that three other members of his Cabinet are now with him at the headquarters, namely, Sir Charles Monro, Sir George Lowndes, and Sir George Barnes. We are not quite certain of the whereabouts of Sir William Vincent, the Home Member. Mr. F. H. Browne, who is common to "The Times" (London) and "The Times of India' (Bombay)., told us a few weeks ago that Sir William Vincent was a guest at Mr. Montagu's famous dinner in the early part of June. He may have been mistaken in his man, because the Home Member is not shown in the Civil List as "on leave." At any rate we may take it, he will not be at Madras on Sunday or Monday next. Sir James Meston and Sir Claude Hill are at Home. Then to whom is Sir Sankaran Nair to deliver over charge? There has been quite a spook cinema drama pictured by Simla round the resignation of the man who dared to defy the Higher Bureaucracy, and we are all awaiting the denouncement with breathless interest. If Lord Willingdon would only take his courage in both hands and serve Sir Sankaran Nair with a notice at Waltair prohibiting his entry into Madras, and Lord Chelmsford followed this up by refusing him a passport to England. "The Clutching Hand" would be made to look like thirty cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, JULY 17.)

The resignation by Mr. A. Turner Laing of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J. E. B. Scrafton, Indian Army, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali.

Major Scrafton is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Major Scrafton to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The services of LieutenantColonel H. de V. Harvest, Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the date of his relief by Major J. E. B. Scrafton.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parekh, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Nasik vice Mr. Mangesh Wasudev Nabar reverting.

The services of Captain G. Holroyd, I.M.S are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, LL.B., appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat:—Mr. J. A. Saldanha, LL.B., to do duty temporarily as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Thana. Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Thana.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. Athaide to be Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police and to take rank next below Mr. M. A. O'Gorman.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. N. S. Lokur, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

The Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class which were conferred on Major R. H. Cameron, Commandant, Indian Details Camp, Deolali, by Government Notification No. 4607.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to be Sindhi Translator to Government vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. S. B. Deshpande, Acting Mamlatdar of the Bagewadi Taluka in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. W. C. Holman, Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of six months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. H. H. Tripathi, LL.B., Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Surat, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. M. Phillips to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, during the absence of Mr. H. R. Hume on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse to act as Superintendent, Agency Police, Kathiawar, vice Mr. R. M. Phillips, pending further orders.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on deputation in the Legal Department, pending further orders.

The following notification by the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is republished:—

Mr. E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, with effect from the 1st July, 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Birch, M.B.E., to act temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. L. Thurley proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. B. Suparkar, L.C.E., Acting Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Arbitrator for the schemes referred to in Government Notifications No. 4958, dated the 17th July, 1917, No. 2137, dated the 22nd March, 1918, and No. 4845, dated the 15th July, 1918, vice Mr. A. E. Mirams on leave.

Mr. F. E. Bharucha, L.M.E., A.M.I.M.:: (Lon.), temporary Mechanical Engineer, whose services have been temporarily lent to the Public Works Department, is appointed Assistant to the Mechanical Engineer to Government and Executive Engineer, Public Works Central Store and Workshop District.

The Secretary of State having approved of the re-appointment of Mr. J. E. McDougall, B.Sc. (Eng.) Glas., to the permanent Engineer establishment (Imperial Service) with effect from the 31st December, 1916, on the terms specified, the Governor in Council is pleased to order his appointment with effect from that date. He will now take his rank immediately below Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, and above Mr. Tanumal Shawakram Mirchandani, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer.

Rao Bahadur Sakrayapatna Shrinivas Aiyangar, L.C.E., is posted to the Sholapur District, relieving Mr. H. Hopwood, Honorary Assistant Engineer.

On relief by Mr. de Souza, Rao Bahadur Aiyangar will remain attached to the Sholapur District, pending further orders.

Mr. D. B. Patankar is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Devgad in the Ratnagiri District.

BABY WILTSHIRE.

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Dear Sirs, Leyton.

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Yours truly,
A. M. WILTSHIRE.

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BELGIAN RELIEF.

The National Committee for Relief in Belgium announces that it has concluded its efforts and that no further contributions or gifts of clothing should be asked for on its behalf. This decision is taken in concurrence with Mr. Hoover's announcement that the Commission for Relief in Belgium has also ended its work.

The National Committee for Relief in Belgium was founded on April 27th, 1915, and up to May 31st, 1917, collected solely from the British Empire £2,411,222 1s. 2d., or an average of £100,000 per month, which was expended through Mr. Hoover's organisation. On that date the announcement was made that in view of the American loan to Belgium the National Committee temporarily suspended its efforts. £18,372 19s. 11d. has since been received as a result of the original appeal. However, in October, 1918, to meet the urgent distress which immediately followed in the wake of the retreating Germans the National Committee issued an appeal which up-to-date has resulted in gifts of clothing to the value of £57,000. In addition it received cash subscriptions from Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions to the amount of £74,280 1s. 11d., thus bringing the National Committee into the third place in the list of British War Charities with total receipts from donations of cash and clothing amounting to £2,560,876.

Any Branch Committees holding contributions previously collected but not yet forwarded, should send them to 3 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2. They will be distributed among Societies approved Charities in Belgium, most of which are concerned with child welfare.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting Rampart Row, 3-45 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord., Genl. Meeting Rampart Row, 4 p.m.
The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Extraordinary General Meeting, Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall 12 noon.
Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to protest against the Asiatics Land and Trading Amendment Bill, Excelsior Theatre, 5-45 p.m.
Ex-Soldiers' Society of India and Burma Peace Celebration Subscription Dance, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.

Public Holiday: Peace Celebrations.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at noon.
Service of Praise and Thanksgiving, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 10-30 a.m.
Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay for Peace Celebrations, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m., his Excellency the Governor presiding

MONDAY, July, 21.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 22.

Public meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding, Excelsior Theatre 6 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	12 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 55
Poona Express	19 40	7 25
Delhi Exvress	8 30	2 9

B, B, AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS,

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
East Passenger	21 10	7

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SYDNEY JAMES.—Proprietor and Manager of the Sydney James Pierrot Pie Co., died at Karachi after an operation on Wednesday, the 16th July, Australian, English American, and South African Theatrical papers please copy.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of Satyagrahis will be held to-day at 9 p.m., (S. T.) at Hirabag Kandewadi.

FIRST AID AND NURSING BUREAU.

A Standing Party of the members of the above institution will be held to-morrow, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bureau's premises to celebrate the Victory Day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9-0 a.m., to-day, and Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m.,,

HIGH MASS IN HONOUR OF ST. ALEXIUS

On Sunday, the 20th instant at 8 a.m., there will be a Solemn High Mass in the Church of Our Lady of Gloria, Byculla, in honour of St. Alexius, the Patron of Calangute. Father J. Miaz, S. J. will preach on the occasion.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Lectures to the Elementary Sanitary Class will commence on Monday the 21st July, 1919, at 6 p.m., (S.T.) in the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building at Princess Street. All those wishing to join the Class are requested to be present thereon that day.

DAIVADUYA ASSOCIATION.

The 15th Annual Gathering of the above Association will be held on Saturday next at 5 p.m., (S.T.) in Hira Bag, near C. P. Tank, when Mr. Janardhan Krishnarao Vagal will address the students, who have passed the different University Examinations.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE,

Mr. Gopal Krishna Deodhar, will deliver a public lecture on "the Average man," tomorrow, at 6-30 p.m., in the Prathana Samaj Hall, when the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, will preside. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

MARATHA LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

A meeting of the Maratha Community will be held this evening at 7 p.m., at Mandavi Koliwada Shri Raghunatha Maharaja Mandir Hall to give *Pansupari* to Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Rao Jadhava on his departure toEngland on deputation on behalf of the Maratha League Members of the Maratha community are invited to attend the meeting.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 5th July, 1919:—

Bombay City 6 deaths, Thana District 21 deaths, Satara District 11 deaths, Dharwar District 5 deaths, Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol 5 deaths, other places 18 deaths, Surat Agency 1 death. Total 67 deaths.

THE BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ:

A public meeting of the Samaj will be held at the Hirabag Hall (near C. P. Tank), to-morrow, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express joy at the final termination of the war by the conclusion of peace and to congratulate H. M. The King-Emperor and the Allies on their obtaining a brilliant victory. Rao Saheb Harishchandra Vishram Rajmadkar will preside.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HINDU LADY STUDENTS:

At a meeting of the Female Education Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association held on the 15th July, 1919, it was decided to offer six scholarships to Hindu lady students studying in schools and colleges in Bombay—two of Rs. 15 each per mensem for Hindu lady students studying in the Grant Medical College, two of Rs. 10 each for Hindu lady students studying in Arts Colleges and two of Rs. 4 each to Hindu lady students of High Schools in Bombay. It was decided to invite applications upto the end of July, 1919.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive in Bombay to-day to attend the Peace celebrations to-morrow and during his stay in Bombay will discuss with various associations the housing scheme in Bombay.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will leave Poona on the evening of the 24th July for a tour in the southern Mahratta country.

H. E. the Viceroy visited the following on Wednesday morning:—The Willingdon Soldiers' Club, Poona; the War and Station Hospital; the Military Families Hospital, Wanowrie; the Indian Station Hospital, Ghorpuri; the Small Arms and Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

H. E. the Viceroy received H. H. the Lady Ali Shah on Wednesday afternoon.

An Associated Press message says:—It is definitely understood that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford will visit the Mysore State during the end of November. His Excellency's programme is not yet settled but it is stated that his Excellency will stay in Mysore for a few days and will proceed to Heggadadevanakote where eleborate arrangements are being made for the Khedda operations.

The "Hindu" understands that the Government of India have nominated Mr. S. K. Sarma, B.A.B.L., pleader, Trichinopoly, to give evidence before the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee and that he will proceed to England by the third or fourth week of August.

The Commander-in-Chief has asked Sir Harcourt Butler if any motor-cars with drivers can be spared for the conveyance of wounded in different parts of India and in publishing an appeal Sir Harcourt hopes that any one who can spare a car and driver will intimate the fact direct to the Director-General of Transportation at Simla.

Colonel Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, has besides offering his personal services in connections with the operations on the North West Frontier Provinces, placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 from his private purse, at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy to be utilised for the comfort of troops serving on the Indian Frontier. During the European War also he contributed about Rs. 75,000. in cash and kind to the Indian Government.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day, at 5-45 p.m., (S.T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, to protest against the Asiatics Land and Trading Amendment Bill, now before the South African Legislature.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

ASIATIC SEAMEN'S UNION:

There will be a solemn thanksgiving service at St. Francis Xavier's Church Dabul, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Asiatic Seamen's Union, as a memento of the peace celebrations. His Grace Dom Sebastio Pereira the Archbishop of Damao will conduct the service. The acting Counsul for Portugal Senhor A. P. Fernandes will be present.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COUNCIL OF WOMEN

A lecture on "Child-training physical and moral" will be given to the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council on Tuesday July, 22nd at 5-30 p.m., at the Council's office, Science Institute, Mayo Road, Bombay, by Mrs. Hamerton, who has made a special study of this subject. All members of the Council are invited to attend.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy in parts of the Konkan and Southern Maratha Country States. It was slight in parts of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. Preparations for kharif cultivation are nearing completion. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress in some districts. Transplantation continues in the Konkan. Fodder-supply is insufficient in parts of Sind and Surat, but the situation is improving with the new grass now growing. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in fair condition except in parts of Sind. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was from slight to good rain during the week in the affected districts of Gujarat and the Deccan, in the Belgaum district and in Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. The sowing of kharif crops is in progress in the districts of Gujarat and the Deccan, and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals and Poona districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in one state of Kaithiawar. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 12th July were 24,356. The numbers of dependants were 14,179. The numbers on village and test works were 3,213 and 651 in the British districts and Agencies and 24 and 154 in the Native States respectively. The numbers on relief, village and test works have decreased. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including the village servants, in all the affected districts and Agencies were 92,608 and in the Native States 1,114. The numbers on gratuitous relief have decreased slightly. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places, to combat which remedial measures have been taken. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains continue to be high. Cheap grain shops have been opened in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. The supply of water is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally improving with the general improvement in the fodder situation.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By your kindly publishing in your paper dated 30-6-1919 my previous letter on the Municipal Assessments you have, indeed, placed all citizens of Bombay and especially the rate-paying classes of citizens under a deep sense of gratitude and as further communication on the same subject through the medium of your popular journal would certainly prove greatly beneficial to their interest I think, I should, before commencing to write in continuation of the subject, avail myself of this opportunity of conveying hearty thanks on behalf of all citizens who are directly or indirectly concerned with the administration of the Assessment Department.

It is true that at the close of my previous letter I had stated there that in my next letter, i.e., this letter, I would point out seriatim the blunders committed by Mr. Banaji's Department; but numerous as they are, I should for the present explain here only such of them as will prove of great importance for the purpose of gauging by the public, whether the important administrative functions of the Assessment Department were, as declared by the Corporation, discharged with due regard to an achievement of a fair and successful result arising therefrom.

However before coming to the point it seems necessary to point out here that of all functions of this Department, the most important with which the Head of the Department, i.e., the Assessor, ought to keep himself in close touch lies wholly in obtaining a fair issue in regard to arriving at adequate amounts of assessments on let and unlet buildings and lands in this city; since any increase or decrease in the Municipal Assessment revenue is generally caused by the application or adoption of equitable or inequitable modes of assessment.

With regard to the class of buildings and lands which are let out for rent or intended to be let out, as the assessments to be fixed thereon are always and necessarily just equal to the amounts of rents as ascertained by the subordinate staff of the Department doing out-door inspection work, no question however arises whether the assessments existing on the assessment records are adequate or inadequate nor is the Assessor in any way personally responsible for the inadequate assessments, if any, in regard to such a class of properties and that therefore whatever improvement in revenue there has been from a source of such a class of properties, being chiefly due to the honest, hard and conscientious work of the inspection staff, the credit, if any for it, should rightly go to the entire share of the office staff doing out-door work all round the year.

It also requires me to point out here that the increase in the Assessment Revenue was wholly due to (1) natural progress, (2) automatic working of the system laid down in the Assessment Manual by the former Municipal Commissioners, Messrs. Olivant and Ackworth, (3) the operations of the City Improvement Trust.

It is absolutely in regard to his proposals of assessments on the unlet class of properties that Mr. Banaji as the Head of the Department was directly concerned and was personally responsible to obtaining satisfactory results in the common interest of the Municipality and its rate-paying citizens and that therefore if his administration deserved being declared to be conspicuously successful and greatly beneficial to the interest of the citizens, the proposal for such a unique compliment from the public should be absolutely based on the characteristic nature of disposal of the important functions which were solely entrusted to his experience and knowledge about the rating work.

Now I mean to place before the public view a few of the concrete examples of the assessment proposals in regard to the unlet class of properties and as amongst such a class of properties the mills in Bombay are contributing greatly to an increase in the Assessment Revenue, I have selected for the present the proposals concerning the assessments on the mill premises.

Prior to 1913-14 all the mills in Bombay wherever situated were assessed on the basis of the floor areas of the mill premises, i.e., at Rs. 1-6-3 and Re. 0-14-0 per square yard of the main buildings and godown portions of the mill premises respectively, the compounds and other open land were not held liable for assessment.

Although there was a notable rise from year to year in the rateable valuations of other class of properties, the assessments on mills continued for a number of years without a revision.

About the year 1908 one of the Councillors of the Corporation enquired why the assessments on mill premises were not increased in proportion of the percentage of increase in regard to other properties.

Such an enquiry started from one of the Corporators in 1908 resulted in a proposal for assessing the mills on the cost value principle, i.e., at 4 per cent. on the cost of land and 6 per cent. on the cost of building materials with effect from 1-4-1913.

It is to be observed here that though there was every justification for revising the valuations of mills long before 1908, it was not before 1913-14 that the assessments on mills were proposed to be increased. Apart from the loss of revenue caused owing to long delay in revising the assessments, not only was the equitable criterion for assessing mills overlooked, but by adoption of a new method on the cost principle, some mills were greatly favoured while the others were subjected to bear the brunt of a proposal for revision as under:—

According to the newly proposed method of assessment the valuations of all mills in Bombay were increased from 1-4-1913 on the basis of rates of land, etc., as prevailed in 1912-13 and though the proposal for assessing mills on the cost value was referred to and accepted by the Millowners' Association, some mills did protest against the increase based on the cost value and succeeded in obtaining reduction in the increased assessments, inasmuch as it was after the receipt of several individual protests against the increased rate from some of the mills, that the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, ruled that the enhanced valuations should be worked out on the original cost and not on the cost which prevailed in the year of revision. So it was only by those mills which had protested within the time-limit, that the benefit of a subsequent decision was derived, while the remaining mills, which, in good faith did not protest against the increased rates obtained no reduction.

Again it will be found that although such a benefit was denied to some of the mills for five years, i.e., from 1913-14 to 1917-18, a uniform percentage of increase having been adopted as the basis of further enhancement, those mills which failed to protest (against the increase of 1913-14 had their assessments increased by 50 per cent. in addition to the previous increase, viz., the increase of 1913-14, while those mills which protested against the increase of 1913-14 got their assessments only raised by 50 per cent. over and above the original cost. The result of such improper proposals is to be best understood from the following few cases of mills, as the rates of land shown against them will speak for themselves:—

1SE REVICION OF 1913-1914.

Name of the Mill.	Locality in which the mill is situated.	Rate of land per square yard. Rs. as. p
Jaivraj Baloo Mill ..	Tardeo Road.	10 0 0
The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,	do.	11 12 6
do. do.	do.	1 3 8
Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Spg. & Mfg. Mill.	do.	4 5 6
Manekji Petit Mill ..	do.	1 8 0
do. do. ..	do.	1 15 6
The United Spg. Wg Mills	Girgaon.	3 4 1
do. do. ..	do.	3 13 4
do. do. ..	do.	7 4 11
do. do. ..	do.	10 2 5
do. do. ..	do.	12 15 8
Century Mills ..	DeLisle Road.	1 5 0
do. ..	do.	1 11 0
Currimbhoy Mills .. and	do.	6 0 0
Fazalbhoy Mills ..		
Rehmani Mills ..	Elphinstone Road.	6 0 0
Gold Mohor Mills ..	Dadar Road.	1 10 0
Kohinoor Mills ..	NaigaumRoad	1 12 0
Spring Mill	do.	1 15 2
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Jakeria Bunder Rd.(Sewri Rd.	1 6 0
Swan Mills	do.	5 0 0
do.	do. do.	5 8 0
Edward Sassoon Mills	Haines Road.	1 0 0
Hindustan Mills ..	do.	10 0 0
Victoria Mill ..	Gamdevi	8 0 0
Choi Silk Mill ..	Supari Baug Road.	1 5 0
Presidency Mills ..	Ferguson Road.	6 0 0
Moorarji Spg. & Wg. Mill	Parel (Supari Baug Rd.)	10 0 0
Jacob Sassoon Mill ..	do. & Currey Road	2 6 0
do. do. ..	do. do.	4 0 0
Finlay Mills ..	do. Road.	2 2 0
The Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Parel Tank Road.	4 1 2
Manekji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Parel Road.	2 0 0

The above particulars will show that land used for mill purposes was not valued in accordance with the importance of the localities in which the mills are situated.

They will also show that although utility of purpose was common to all land owned by each individual mill, separate divisions of land were proposed as if utility of purpose was different in regard to in each division of land.

In noticing the irregularities and defects of the above description, your readers are requested to pay special attention to what is being herein below pointed out:—

Immediately after the first revision of assessments, the Jacob Sassoon Mill acquired for mill purposes additional land admeasuring 26,778 square yards for Rs. 2,68,370 (the rate of the land being rupees ten and over per square yard) and this land the retired Assessor proposed to assess from 1-4-1914 at 4 per cent. on the cost value.

This mill and the Morarjee Gokuldas Mill lying in the same locality are situated opposite each other.

Land owned by both these mills was, for purposes of the first revision, valued at Rs. 10 per square yard: but as a result of complaint against the revised rate of assessment, the land owned by the Jacob Sassoon Mill was treated under two separate divisions, i.e., 47,224 square yards at Rs. 2-6-0 and 12,116 square yards at Rs. 4 per square yard.

Apparently, therefore, so far as the official year 1913-14 was concerned, the land owned by the Jacob Sassoon Mill was valued at two different rates, viz., Rs. 2-6-0 and Rs. 4.

While submitting his proposal for assessing the additional land of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Khan Bahadur Banaji was well aware that inasmuch as only in those cases of mills which protested against the increased rates of 1913-14, the original cost had formed the basis of the revised valuations for that year, the said decision of Mr. Cadell did not debar him from restoring the originally reduced rates to the market rates of 1914-15, otherwise he was not justified in assessing the newly acquired land at its market value of Rs. 2,68,370.

The loss of revenue so caused escaped the notice of the supervising authority also, the result being what the rates of land of these mills were fixed or settled for 1913-14 continued the same for five years i.e., from 1913-14 to 1917-18 and as the valuations of all mills were further increased by 50 percent. from 1st April 1918, the land belonging to the mills in question stands assessed up till now as under:—

Moorarji Gokuldas Mill, rate of land per square yard as fixed in 1913-14, Rs. 10-0-0, rate of land per square yard as proposed for 1918-19, Rs. 15-0-0.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, rate of land per square yard as fixed in 1913-14, Rs. 2-6-0, rate of land per square yard as proposed for 1918-19, Rs. 3-9-0.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, rate of land per square yard as fixed in 1913-14, Rs. 4-0-0, rate of land per square yard as proposed for 1918-19, Rs. 6-0-0.

Your readers will please note that the above remarks are applicable to all mills which had protested against the increased rates of 1913-14 and had their valuations modified on the basis of the original cost i.e., the cost which was incurred by these mills when the mill premises were first erected or purchased.

Now I proceed to explain how the Corporation is getting unmindful of the usurpation of its own power:—

Prior to revision of 1913-14 as strictly in conformity with the provision of the Act no refund on account of temporary closure of mills was admissible, a special arrangement was arrived at between the Municipal Corporation and Mill-owners' Association according to which the mill-premises assessed at the higher rate of Rs. 1-6-3 per square yard were to be valued at the lower rate of annas 14 per square yard and the refund was to be allowed on the difference between these two rates.

But owing to a change in the rating principle itself, the old arrangement has been for all practical purposes wholly nullified.

In my said memorandum addressed to the Corporation I lucidly explained therein that any new method to be devised for allowing refund beyond the provisions of the Act absolutely required the approval and sanction of the Corporation which however seemed reluctant to evince the least interest in matters of great importance such as (1) loss of the Municipal Revenue (2) striking partiality (3) injustice and (4) usurpation of its own power, all of which caused by great laxity shown in rating the mills adequately.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. WAGLE.

15th July, 1919.

PEACE CELEBRATION.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay has been convened by the Sheriff to take place at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant, at the Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor, attended by the members of his Council, will be present at the meeting. A summary of the Peace Terms with Germany will be read out by the Sheriff of Bombay and a resolution moved congratulating His Majesty the King-Emperor on the conclusion of peace. Weather permitting, His Excellency will drive to the Town Hall in State and will be received by a Guard of Honour. At the top of the steps His Excellency will be met by the Sheriff and the members of the Committee of the citizens of Bombay and conducted to his seat on the platform.

PROPOSED VICTORY MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The great European war is brought to an end, and the Peace terms are signed by the Germans. But there still exists the domestic war which is fought so bravely and in an undoubted manner against the enemies of India—plague, famine, influenza and cholera. The main question is housing on Sanitary principles The second question is education of the children, and the third, is National Insurance. It is no use simply depending upon Government financial help, nor upon the Municipality or the Improvement Trust. In the event of the promoters of Co-operative Housing Societies making their own arrangements to finance, they will be helped by Government in time, in the way of reduction in the ground rent, as thousands of yards would be required for building purposes. This will mean a guaranteed revenue to Government, even if the ground rent is fixed at a very low rate. Then the question will naturally arise as to how to find out means to finance such a gigantic scheme, of Co-operative Housing for thousands of people in Bombay. The answer is a simple one. And that answer is to start a "Victory Memorial, National Co-operative Insurance Society." So that the rich, the middle class, and the poor people alike might take part in this pioneer movement to render a national service in commemoration of the British Victory. The National Co-operative Insurance Society should be started, with its head office in Bombay, the capital should be Rs. 2 crores, divided into 200,000 (2 Lakhs), of shares of Rs. 100 each. The call money for each share must not exceed Rs. 90, and the balance of Rs. 20, to be treated as "uncalled Reserve." The shareholders would be entitled to a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. per annum: and the paid-up capital should be invested in Co-operative Buildings Societies, on the strength of the guarantee of the buildings, and by keeping at least 1-3rd to 1-4th margin; whereby there will be no necessity of getting financial help from Government. And in order to encourage the tenant members—to take part in ownership Housing Societies they should be asked to insure their lives for a sum of 1,000 and more. In short, mill-hands, menials, office peons and lowpaid clerks would be pleased to insure their lives even for small policies ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 5,000, by paying a very moderate monthly premium, The rich and the upper middle class of people would be investing their savings in a safe concern for the Promotion of Sanitation by co-operation, in order to check the progress of the domestic war and to have a pleasing peace of mind—in token of the Victory Memorial by co-operative service of all classes of Indians.—Yours, etc.

NARAYAN KULKERNEY.

AMIR COMING TO JELALABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The Associated Press special correspondent at Peshawar telegraphs:—

"The report is current in Peshawar that preparations are being made at Jelalabad for the reception of the Amir who has announced his intention of coming down. Informed opinion however adds that the Amir is not likely leave Kabul till he is far more secure on his throne. The telephone line between Jelalabad and Kabul is no longer working and it is reported that large stretches of it have been destroyed in the vicinity of the Jagdallak Pass and Gandamak.

THE COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When Sir George Lowndes and Sir George Barnes visited Bombay to consult the Cotton Trading public regarding the new measures to be introduced for putting the cotton trade on a better basis, a proposal was made by the Government that the proposed Committee should be presided over by a Government Official. The proposal was strongly opposed by many of the delegates present on the ground that it was impossible to have any Government Official with any experience of the working of the Cotton Bazar. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who represented the Millowners, strongly supported the motion on the ground that as the fixing of prices was the most important function of the committee, an undue bear or bull influence was always being brought to bear upon the question which created great disturbance in the market, and in order to check that, it was necessary that a Government Official ought to preside over the proposed committee. The committee was appointed in due course and a Civilian was brought from Poona to preside over the Committee.

We now see that instead of acting as a sort of deterrent, the complaint has arisen that he has unconsciously become a pawn in the hands of the bull or the bear party whichever may be preponderating in the Committee as can be seen from the rates being fixed by the Board for the last three days. Many of the gentlemen constituting the Cotton Contracts Board being bears are following a procedure which tends to further their interest which is opposed to common sense as well as justice.

There are five hedge contracts, that is, those contracts which are used for the purpose of cover. The Broach contract is the most important contract, and most of the business is transacted in that contract. There is a rule that if a man tenders cotton against his contract and if it does not pass the standard contracted for, the contract is to be closed at the spot rate of the day and not the forward delivery rate. For this purpose the Board quotes both spot as well as forward rates. The spot rate quoted by the Board on Wednesday and Thursday was 16 rupees lower than the forward rate which means that if a man fails to fulfil his contract, he is to get a reward of eight hundred rupees for every hundred bales. Millowners, who after selling yarn cover themselves by buying this contract do not only not get the goods contracted for but have to pay a sort of penalty for no fault of theirs. This is most unjust.

I don't know what agument the Board can put in justification of this injustice directly or indirectly caused by them. The public have been very much disappointed in the Chairman because, as urged by Sir Dinshaw E. Wachha, they expected him to restrain these nefarious activities of the bulls and the bears.

I hope the Chairman will move himself in the matter and try to right the wrong which is being committed on the Cotton trading public.—Yours, etc.,

COTTON MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With a view to control and check speculation, the Bombay Government created the Cotton Contracts Board. It is doubtful whether the intended purpose was served because speculation has gone on as before but perhaps on safer and more advantageous lines both to bulls and bears. As soon as the Board took charge of the duties of controlling the destinies of the cotton trade and traders, the red-tapeism which is the necessary adjunct of all Governmental procedures entered the trade and cotton dealers had to maintain a special establishment to watch and obey the ever-changing rules and regulations of this august body. Within the short time that this Board has been in existence, the rules have so often changed that the additions and alternations put together would themselves make a volume. Even the original name "The Cotton Contracts Committee" was replaced by a "Board." Now, the Bombay traders have put up with the whims of those who wield authority because they have been vested with it by Government but it is at times insulting to them to receive warnings and notices of the following kind:—

"All Members *shall* pay attention to and obey notices lawfully issued by the Board regarding the working of the Clearing House and the Board are hereby empowered by their Chairman or such other officer as they may depute to impose fines not exceeding one hundred rupees in each case for neglect of attention or disobedience to notices, errors or omission or illegibility in the making up of Instruction Forms, Balance, Sheets and other documents, and delay in submitting them or any of them to the Clearing House."

So then this Board is now going to be a task master and would punish its members not only for disobedience to notices but for *errors*, or *omissions* or *illegibility* and *delay*. The fine is Rs. 100 for such grave offences as mentioned above. Will the traders resign themselves to fate and pay the fines or will they appeal to the Government to teach the Board their legitimate duties? Let us wait and see. What if the Board Commit such mistakes as they often do? They are immune as all Government Institutions ought to be understood as infallible.—Yours, etc.

"COTTON TRADE."

CABLE ITEMS.

PARIS.—The Supreme inter-allied Council has decided to appeal to Paderewski and Kramarzh, Czetcholovak Premier, to come to some arrangement regarding the Teschen districts, failing which the Peace Conference must decide the fate of this territory.

BRUSSELS.—Ten were killed and 35 injured by the derailment of a passenger train on the Brussels-Mons line.

BERLIN.—The Communist leaders, Mashsam and Welder have been sentenced at Munich to fifteen and eight years' imprisonment for treason.

NEW YORK.—It is reported that a number of ships have been wrecked and enormous damage done on the coast of Chile by a heavy snow and a sleet storm which is sweeping over the southern portion of South America.

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PROTEST AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PUBLIC MEETING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on the 22nd instant at 6 P. M. (S T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, to protest against the action of the Government in deporting Mr. B.G. Horniman without trial.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 18th July, 1919.

A DISAPPOINTING SELECTION.

As we go to press we learn that his Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Mian Muhamad Shafi as an Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir Sankaran Nair. The news will be received by the public with feelings of disappointment and, it will not be wrong to add, of consternation. The ways of Lord Chelmsford's Government have become past understanding and we confess that we cannot comprehend the reasons that prompted Government in recommending the appointment of Mr. Shafi in the place of Sir Sankaran Nair. The Government were casting about to find a suitable candidate to fill the office, but we never expected that they would select Mr. Shafi for the honour. If the public view the selection with misgivings, they will do so with some knowledge of the capacities and political antecedents of Mr. Shafi. To begin with, his record has not been such as is calculated to rouse confidence in him. Beyond an abundant measure of wordly-wise astuteness, Mr. Shafi has never exhibited any qualities that attract attention. No one has mistaken his habits of extreme and self-willed partisanship for any refined sense of conservatism, and it is a matter of deep regret that in the choice of a member of Government, qualities other than those Mr. Shafi possesses should have been lightly esteemed.

Apart from his personality, his career as a public worker has been an enigma to people who never understood his predilections. Deeply attached to the bureaucracy and identifying himself generally with the views of the Punjab Government, he failed to do appreciable service in the Imperial Council. If Government imagine that his selection means a recognition of the claims of the Moslem community they are profoundly mistaken. In the counsel of progressive leaders he had no place, while his egregious attempt to drive a wedge into the Moslem League by the creation of a league of his own marked the acme of his personal bitterness in national life. His motives have been of a very complex order. The only occasion when Mr. Shafi understood his own countrymen and spoke for them was when, to the astonishment of people, he was induced by the Moderates of the Imperial Council to reckon himself as one of them and vote against the Rowlatt Bill. Barring that deviation, his record has been one of weak-minded and, we believe to himself, incoherent obscurantism. If his official career is going to be an extension of his past career, we have little to hope from his services; on the other hand if there is going to be a break with the past, it will be a miracle of credit to him and his country.

The most astonishing part of this appointment is that Mr. Shafi should be considered worthy of taking Sir Sankaran Nair's place. We could never dream of Mr. Shafi as a man having the gifts or the equipment of an educationist. Mr. Shafi must himself be wondering at the eccentricities of his fortune, that he should be asked to shape the educational policy of India. At the time of Mr. Gokhale's Primary Education Bill, Mr. Shafi was one of the loyal opponents of the scheme and we think that one so timid and narrow-minded will find little that is progressive or original to do in his exalted office. Mr. Gokhale was astonished at the obduracy and strange reasonings of Mr. Shafi. What Mr. Shafi will accomplish in the next five years, we do not like to speculate. We feel that the wrong thing has been done; and the only thing that can be said about it is that while Mr. Shafi has reason to congratulate himself, the country has not.

A GOOD RULER.

To the people of Bhavnagar State the death of his Highness Maharajah Bhavsingji will not merely be the loss of a benevolent Ruler. It is no exaggeration to say that it will be regarded by the average citizen of the State as a personal loss—so firmly had the late Maharajah won a place in the hearts of the people. Attachment to their Ruler has been a mark of people hailing from many an Indian State. But in the case of very few Rulers has the feeling of devotion had such valid justification,—other than a mere sentiment born of tradition,—as in that of the late Maharajah of Bhavnagar. We have never disguised our view that personal rule, as typified by the heads of Indian States, is an anachronism that must rapidly disappear if India is to hold her proper place in the Commonwealth of free nations. There is hope in the undoubted fact that some of the Rulers have already begun to realise—though faintly—the wisdom and urgency of the change. The late Maharajah of Bhavnagar was one of these enlightened Princes and the record of his administration gave promise that the transition from good Government to Government by the people would not, so far as he was concerned, have been an unduly long process.

On his administration no better verdict can be pronounced than this that he made Bhavnagar the model State in Kathiawar; and if the prosperity and happiness of the people are the main criterion of a good administration, it will not be wrong to state that Bhavnagar has been, in this respect, a leading State throughout the country. The Bhavnagar State has been the first State in Kathiawar to realise and demonstrate the immense beneficial potentialities of railway development. It has led the way in the organisation of famine relief, and the separation of judicial and executive functions. And the last but not the least example set by the Maharajah of Bhavnagar was the declaration of a policy of total prohibition. His claim to the gratitude of his people was equally great for what he refrained from doing than for what he did. Few persons in British India realise the innumerable ways in which not a few Rulers of Indian States are wont to make the life of the people a constant struggle with annoyances—petty and great. The record of the late Maharajah in this respect was without any blemish and this was not the least element in the secret of his popularity. The loss of such a Ruler, great as it ordinarily would be, will be felt the more acutely because the heir-apparent to the *gadi* is a minor, and the fate of the State a matter of speculation. It is obvious that the affairs of the State will have to be carried on by an Administrator or Administrators.

Whatever the practice in the past, we trust Government will see that the person or persons selected for the responsible task are Indians. Fortunately, Government need have no difficulty in the work of selection. The names of two distinguished servants of the Bhavnagar State will readily occur. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas have both had an eminent and successful record of service in the State. More, both of them have had, in different ways, opportunities of acquainting themselves with the administrative system of British India. Finally, having regard to their personal abilities and achievements, it will certainly be impossible to find men better qualified than they are from among the available Civilians and military officers in the Presidency. Above all, the selection either of Sir Prabhashankar or Mr. Lalubhai will command the fullest approval and confidence of the people of the State, whose wishes are, after all, primarily to be considered. The people of Bhavnagar cannot repay the debt they owe to their late Ruler, they cannot honour his memory better than by insisting that the administration of their affairs should be placed in the hands of individuals who command their fullest confidence and that the latter must be Indians. We hope they will lose no time in making their collective voice heard in no uncertain manner.

Notes of the Day.

Strategy.

The investigation of the Coal Commission has been causing a great deal of apprehension in political circles regarding the action of the Cabinet upon its recommendations. Any radical change towards the nationalisation of mines is bound to be opposed by the bulk of Mr. Lloyd George's supporters and the fear has been expressed that it might lead to a political crisis. The proposals of Labour to secure nationalisation have been opposed tooth and nail by the owners and their political allies and branded as the portent of Bolshevism. A scare about the imminence of Bolshevism is the last refuge of capitalists. There is no doubt that the proposal can be considered on its own merits without the aid of Bolshevik alarm to confound the issue. However that may be, the move on the part of the three hundred members of the House of Commons opposing nationalisation will be a great support to the Ministry in its hostile attitude towards the demand. The memorial sent to Mr. Lloyd-George has been signed by Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Bottomley and Mr. Kennedy Jones, so that it comes as a strong non-party demand in the House of Commons. We may take it that any Bill advocating nationalisation, be it ever so diluted, will be opposed by Government and turned down by the present Parliament. It simplifies the position of the Cabinet by strengthening it in the House; but then the advocates of change are likely to cease looking to the present Parliament and raise an agitation outside that is soon bound to succeed.

The Inevitable.

We may take it that there will be a tremendous uproar put up on behalf of vested interests against the proposals of the Crewe Committee. It is well that it is being raised and it is not surprising; some day it was bound to have come. We are strongly of opinion that the Committee have been disposed to temporise with the problem and the only stable solution is the liquidating of the old guild of superannuated gentlemen, and adding, if necessary, the subordinate staff of the Indian Office to cope with the work left by the relieving officers. We are sorry that a cumbersome expedient has been proposed in place of the true remedy. Even the plea that the India Council is a board of expert professors of administration has, on its own merits, perished through inanition. We shall be happy to give them their well-earned and much needed rest; we shall even support the suggestion of some discharge compensation, if they go and leave the Secretary of State to look after himself as other important British ministers manage to do. We shall hear a lot of specious arguments regarding their virtues. The "Advocate of India," for instance, imagines that it has laid us flat with this contention: "It is curious that while it is being argued that the worst features of our legislative councils lie in the fact that they are only advisory bodies, the India Council on whose decisions far greater issues hang is to be given just that very disqualification." The analogy between what approximates to a representative chamber and the India Council is ridiculous. The members of the India Council at best represent nobody but themselves, and to demand for them mandatory powers on the analogy of popular chambers, is a plea worthy of the cause and its exponent.

Some Plain Talk.

The reply which his Excellency the Governor gave to the deputation of the "Deccan Ryots' Association" which waited on him at Poona on Tuesday last, could not have been wholly palatable to the irresponsible busy-bodies, who, taking shelter under the name of the ryot, have been attempting to magnify the effects of communal differences in the political future of the country. The public know the history and credentials of this movement. The "Ryots'" Association has been, of late, trying to imitate the unholy tactics of the Nairite School, by indiscriminate abuse of the Brahmans and making common cause with reactionaries to obstruct Indian progress. But this factious attempt to work up a non-Brahman movement to secure personal prominence for some has met with a miserable failure, thanks to the sagacity and good sense of the Maratha community of Western India, who had enough commonsense and patriotism to see that their destinies were indissolubly bound up with those of other Hindu castes and that they could not lay the blame for their present backwardness merely on Brahmin shoulders, and declare a class-war as remedy. As his Excellency pointed out, no obstacles whatever have existed in recent years to the Marathas, Kunbis and other agricultural communities enjoying the educational facilities which Government have provided for all alike. It is up to them, if they bestir themselves, to come to the fore in the race for progress. No separate representation of their interests is called for, because they are part and parcel of the Hindu community, and any such concession would give rise to similar claims from other sections of the community. We want to accord them all facilities of progress, but it is for them to eschew the counsel of weak dependence and manfully to adopt the way of self-reliance. Resort to faction carries with it the fatal danger of distracting the mind from the course of self-help and placing on other shoulders the burden of individual effort.

The Simplex Mills.

Ever since the directors' report and balance sheet of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., were submitted to the annual meeting of shareholders on the 5th ultimo, there have been persistent reports circulating among the interested public that all is not well with the Company's affairs and that the profit and loss account and balance sheet as submitted to the shareholders are either inaccurate or unnecessarily obscure on many a vital point. Consequently the market value of the shares of this Company has suddenly gone down to a material extent. Whether or not there is any basis for the alarmist rumours, only the directors, agents and auditors of the Mills, can say to the satisfaction of the public. At the annual meeting a number of questions were put to the directors by some of the dissatisfied shareholders, who wanted more light to some of the obscure items in the accounts, but it is reported the directors present declined to give the information demanded on the ground that only Mr. D. M. Wadia of the Agency firm could give a satisfactory explanation of things, that he was away in England and that he would be shortly returning to Bombay. Mr. Wadia has now returned to Bombay and it is expected that at the adjourned meeting of the Company on the 7th proximo he will furnish all the information demanded by the shareholders.

Opportunity for Explanations.

In the meanwhile, for some time past this office has been inundated with letters on this subject from some shareholders and other interested persons. We have published one or two of these, but have refrained from publishing more because we were given to understand that some of the shareholders were going to take proper proceedings, legal or other, to secure from the directors the information which they demanded. Mr. Wadia, being now back in Bombay, will be able to furnish whatever explanation he has got in regard to some of the items in the profit and loss account. One of such items is "advances in respect of fire insurance, telephone, municipal taxes, and cotton." No explanation has been forthcoming as to how this huge investment has been made and what proposition the item under cotton bears to the rest. Similarly new machinery of the value of Rs. 12,51,004-2-5 is shown to have been brought during the past 15 months, but many shareholders want detailed explanation of the item. Then there is the item of bad debts amounting to Rs. 2,76,050, which it is reported, is due by a relative of one of the directors. Finally an explanation of phenomena which enabled the Mills to make 10 lakhs of profits during the first six months and a net loss of over four lakhs at the close of the 15-month period, is badly wanted. We hope satisfactory explanations will be forthcoming on these and other obscure points. In the meanwhile, the report comes that Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and Mathradas Goculdas, two of the directors, have resigned from the Board. Why have they done so? The Board recently appointed Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., as auditors. We hope the new auditors will go through the accounts carefully and be able to point out whether there is any ground for the serious alarm which has arisen in the minds of a large section of the shareholders.

A Beneficent Institution.

One of the few institutions working for the uplift of the poor and illiterate classes of this city is the Society for the promotion of Education among the Masses, founded by that pioneer of education, Dadabhai Naoroji. But we regret that this society is not being so well supported in its laudable mission by the Bombay public as it ought to be. However, it is gratifying to find that the Dadabhai Naoroji Poor Boys' Seminary, which is conducted under the auspices of the Society, is making steady progress. The report for 1918, just issued, shows that a total of 284 students attended the school, 122 new boys having been admitted during the year. The school sent up 13 boys for the fourth standard Marathi examination, of whom 12 passed. An industrial class is now attached to the school, but the want of proper accommodation to house this class prevents its proper development. The seminary itself is in need of more commodious quarters and the public of Bombay ought to come to the aid of the Society to enable a pukka building to be built to house the seminary and the industrial class. The Society is also running a night school at Colaba, which was attended by 41 students in 1918. The work of the Society deserves every encouragement.

Open Letters to The Viceroy.

I.

Your Excellency,—In the great effort you are *making to enshrine institutional Reforms* in the protective temple of Law and Order you have been strong—stronger than you know—in the support of that subconscious feeling behind public utterances which philosophers have identified as Conscience, and which is the real Public Opnion behind the loud voices and printed headlines which scare Governments in a hurry.

But this feelings just because it is subconscious, is not full-formed and unchangeable; on the contrary, it is vague, provisional, capable of growth in diverse directions, capable of inhibition and inversion in the very direction which once promised to absorb the whole growth. This Public Opinion is an asset to Governments which understand and direct it but it will clog the heels of the lazy rulers who prefer Martial Law to an intelligent and sympathetic truck with the informed and docile conscience of a myriad-minded people.

Judging from my own variations of attitude, judging from the conversation and responses of the men and women I meet—events in the Punjab are producing a set unfavourable to confidence in Government. Public Opinion feels itself misled about the provocations to the risings in the Punjab, it is without information about the actual means taken to suppress the risings; it hears of capital sentences suspended by cable, and imprisonments only mitigated by Viceregal clemency; and now come the reports of transportations for life and confiscations of property, supported by judgments which few have time to read, and which no one except the Acting Editor of the "Times of India" has found convincing.

The victims of Martial Law are human beings with families left destitute, and friends feeling the meanness of enjoying their own lives in comfort, face to face with the apparently unmerited calamity of these victims and their families. The sentences are a challenge to their humanity, their citizenship and their public spirit. What cannot be cured, must be endured; but is the situation so incurable? Even the sentences of the Court Martial on Drefyus were reversed; what sacrosanctity belongs to the Courts Martial of the Punjab?

I wish to prevent this hardening of Public Conscience in an unfortunate direction. I wish to urge on Your Excellency an act at once so simple and so convincing by its very simplicity that the subconscious psychoplasm always responsive to any kind stimulus may revert to the old confidence in British justice and may once more stand to uphold the Chelmsford Scheme of Liberal Institutions thriving in an orderly population. As a British citizen you must perceive that no body will give "a tinker's cuss" for the privilege of being ruled by Indian Ministers, if the elementary rights of public meetings and strikes and freedom of speech are left where the published extracts of the latest Punjab judment seem to leave them.

I beg your Excellency to reflect that in the midst of these events which so many of us feel as personal calamities, there will not be the heart for the frivolities to celebrate a Peace which is to make the world safe for democracy and justice. Government House and mandarins always discover a decorative element in every population of civilian myrmidons, and these will be ready for the celebrations. But I ask your Excellency, what ought right thinking men and women to do—to exchange smiles over a remote Peace whose rightness or inevitableness the brains behind the smiling faces are not competent to understand, or to beat our breasts till acts of seeming wrong so near to our hearts, be righted or the justice of the acts be vindicated.

And it is not so difficult a matter to right wrongs or rehabilitate in the public estimation the acts from which the public are estranged. Liberate with sureties the men dealt with by Martial Law; appoint a Commission of 3 judges or ex-judges to revise the proceedings of the Courts Martial; censure the prohibition against defence of accused by English Counsel from Calcutta; insist that the Indian who succeeds Sir Sankaran Nair in your Executive Council, should clearly give the public to understand that with open eyes and good cause he accepts a responsibility for Government measures which Sir Sankaran declined;—I think Public Opinion will veer round and perceive that even though, and inevitably, wrongs may be incidents of the present system, British India has anti-toxins quickly to neutralise their poison.

I strongly believe that whether you take action or not, there will be soon enough the judgment of History on the events in the Punjab. It did not take General Allenby more than a month to vindicate the Egyptian deportees; and they say his correspondence with Mr. Balfour is piquant. It took but a year to vindicate the Buddhists of Ceylon against the slanders of Governor and Police, supported by Mr. Bonar Law; let not History make you responsible where by prompt action you may placate the public whom you love, and vindicate the Viceregal office by putting in train single measures for testing justice.

Finis Coronat opus. What shall be your crowning act?—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

P. S. I have preferred not to subscribe in my full name, because a name is not needed to support an argument, and may prejudice it. But the Editor has been requested to give the name to Your Excellency or your Government call for it.

[The Editor of the letter. It is necessary to state, is a distinguished citizen of Bombay—Editor, B. C.]

"KAISERDOM WILL RISE AGAIN."

OLD REACTIONARIES AT THE CONGRESS.

APPEAL TO QUEEN OF HOLLAND NOT TO EXTRADITE KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 17.

BERLIN.—The Congress of the German national party composed of the old reactionaries has telegraphed to the Queen of Holland not to extradite the Kaiser. The speakers at the Congress expressed confidence that the Kaiserdom would rise again.

WAR MEMORIAL.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 17.

BRUSSELS.—The inter-allied committee which is enquiring into the question of war memorial recommends the foundation of an international garden city to be called "Geopolis" in Belgium, which should be neutralised and might eventually become a permanent seat of the League of Nations.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

ESTIMATED TOTAL: 1500 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 17.

The closing hours of the Victory loan witnessed tremendous rush of investors. The final figures are not available but the estimates indicate the total of fifteen hundred millions, including 750 millions of new money. Manchester heads the list of provincial towns with thirty millions, and Liverpool is second with twenty-five millions.

The largest personal subscription is one million from a 'Private T', whose identity has not been disclosed.

Sir Edward Sassoon has subscribed four hundred thousand.

ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY.

ISSUES NEW SHARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

The Royal Dutch Company which is increasing its share capital from two thirty to four hundred million florins is issuing 42,763,600 florins of new shares at par, each holder of four shares being entitled to subscribe for one new share.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

OPPOSED BY 300 COMMONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

Three hundred Commoners of all parties including Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Bottomley, and Mr. Kennedy Jones have sent a memorial to Mr. Lloyd George opposing the nationalisation of mines.

HEAVY FLOODS IN BUENOS AIRES.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

BUENOS AIRES.—There have been heavy floods in the southern districts of the province of Buenos Aires. Several people have been drowned and serious damage has been done to property while many cattle have been lost.

ALLIES AND BELA KUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 17.

PARIS.—The Allies have telegraphed to Bela Kun that they will not treat with him as long as the armistice is not fulfilled.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN R. 34.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

R. 34 brought a batch of American newspapers which were delivered in London in three days nine hours compared with eleven days in ordinary service.

R. 34'S RETURN JOURNEY.

HEROIC ADVENTURE.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 17.

R 34 passed over Clifden, Ireland, at 8/10 this evening.

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 17.

The Air Ministry states that the position of R 34 at 12/33 this morning, Greenwich time, was 54/30 North and 6 West. She was steering south-east at the speed of sixty knots.

The position of the airship at 3/20 this morning was ten miles North-west of Derby. R 34 was first sighted about fifteen miles north of Pulham at 5/56 this morning Greenwich time, the heading almost due east. Turning south she circled over Pulham at 6-22 at the height of eight hundred feet and landed safely at 6/56.

Major Scott in an interview stated that the journey from America took seventy-five hours, three minutes. They had one thousand gallons of petrol left.

R 34 has received numerous telegrams of congratulation including one from H. M. the King, expressing hearty congratulations on the completion of the memorable and unique voyage.

ITS EXPERANCES.

ACCOUNT OF VOYAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON July 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

The Air Ministry issues an official log of the voyage of R. 34 which states that the airship left Lanes in darkness with a gusty south-west wind blowing. The airship started at thirty miles an hour and had an extremely good "getaway" considering the difficulties. The ship had 4,600 gallons of petrol on board. She steered straight for New York. The city at midnight looked wonderful, a veritable fairy-land of miles and miles of tiny bright twinkly lights. Searchlights at first very unsuccessfully searched for the airship but finally got it fair and square. The "Times" square broadway presented a remarkable sight. Despite the early hour of one o'clock in the morning thousands of upturned faces were distinctly seen. The whole scene was lit by gigantic electric signs. The air over New York was very disturbed owing to an approaching cyclone from the Great Lakes also the heat rising from the city itself but the airship rode very steadily. R. 34 headed homewards at 1-10 in the morning at a speed of nearly seventy-four miles an hour. The weather was decidedly favourable. "We are getting the full benefit of thirty-five knot south-west wind," continues the narrative. "We crossed the American coast at 2-17 in the morning with four out of five engines running and the fifth resting.

9-15 (morning)—we have already covered 430 miles from New York. Our mails are sorted and there is quite a large collection of parcels and letters including some for the King, the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, the Postmaster-General, and many copies of public ledger for the editor of the "Times."

10-45 (morning)—We are now making eighty-three miles an hour on four engines. The forward engine has stopped.

4-50 (afternoon).—We have covered nine hundred miles from New York in sixteen hours. The petrol consumption is a gallon a mile.

6-15.—There is a five masted schooner on the star board beam five miles away;

4-20 (morning).—July, 11th.—One engine has completely broken down. Our speech is twenty-six knots with three engines.

6/40 (morning)—We descended to six hundred feet to get under the clouds but find there the northerly wind replacing the warm air rising from the Gulf Stream. We are keeping at three thousand feet where there is a steady south-west wind.

(Noon)—The weather report of the Air Ministry says there is anti-cyclone off the south-west coast of Ireland, so we are changing our course more to the northward in order to get the west win which must be blowing northwards.

4-30 (afternoon)—Owing to thick clouds extending right down to the water we have not seen the sea since 8-30 this morning, so there is no means of telling our speed.

Five (afternoon)—Picked up wireless message from H. M. S. Cumberland.

7-5 (evening)—Heavy rain has been falling since five. It is very cold and dark. All windows and doors are shut.

8-45—Dropped calcium flare. Cooke took directions, picked up in East Fortune wireless message. We are distant eleven hundred miles at midnight and rain is pouring down.

July 12th. Three (morning)—A magnificent sunrise. The sun appeared above the clouds in a blaze of clouds. Most impressing.

Six (morning)—760 miles from East Fortune. Running on three engines. Airspeed thirty-two knots. The clouds below look like a gigantic, soft, springy, fleecy white feather bed and cause a strange irresistible feeling of wishing to jump down into them.

10-55 (morning)—Height, five thousand feet. Now over the big cloudy gap, twenty-six miles across the clear blue sky. The sea contains no sign of a ship. Making thirty-five knots.

11-25 (morning)—Sent wireless message to the Clifden with directional finding appparatus. Cold.

(Noon)—Anxious to land. Strain beginning to tell. The north-eastert prevents making more than twenty-eight knots.

12/30 (afternoon) Height, five thousand. Clear blue sky and deep blue sea. Visibility at maximum at this height. We can see eighty-one miles or an area of nineteen thousand two hundred square miles, but no ship is visible.

5/30—Great excitement. Two trawlers sighted. Look very tiny. We speak with Aldis lamp, but no reply. Now down to three hundred feet. Most marked difference in the temperature. Doing thirty-two knots. Cooke considers it impossible to gauge the position in Mid-Atlantic within a twenty mile margin in airship.

6/50 (evening)—Sudden squall. Ship very steady. Doing 1,600 revolutions on four engines.

7/25—Land on starboard bow. Great enthusiasm. Alter course. Get out large chart. There is keen competition to see who will fix the exact spot when we cross the coast. Two islets ahead. With glasses we see the wireless mast of Clifden. Islets are the same that appeared out of the fog to the delighted gaze of Alcock and Brown. This is a happy coincidence.

Eight evening.—Cross coastline north of Clifden. Time from the American coast—sixty-one hours thirty-three minutes. We head over the mountains which are 2,900 feet. It is a wild rugged coatline. A magnificent cloud panorama appears out of which keep the tops of mountains while, through the gaps we see, lakes, harbours, islands and green fields. It is the prettiest picture seen on the entire voyage. We now realise we should have made a more northerly course after leaving the helpful influence of Newfoundland depression. Undoubtedly Captains of airliners in future will be acquainted with the art of selecting the right way right height and often by making wide detours will save many hours.

11/20 (evening)—The Air Ministry wireless "Land at Pulham." We ask to land at East Fortune as the weather is reported good there. The reply is "Land at Pulham." We assume that there is a special reason for this.

July 13th—One (morning) Height five thousand. We pass over the Isle of Man and Liverpool at 2/45, Derby at 3/55 and Nottingham at 4/15. We get wireless congratulations from his Majesty.

6/20 (morning) Over Pulham aerodrom. Land 6/57. Total time return from Long Island, seventy-five hours three minutes.

MR. SHAFI SUCCEEDS!

NEW MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, to be Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, in succession to the Hon. Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR SCOTT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 17.

Major Scott, Commander of R 34, in an interview expressed the opinion that the most striking fact was that the return journey was safely accomplished in spite of adverse and most difficult weather conditions which had been experienced, particularly on the outward voyage. He declared that they made an excellent landing at Pulham. The Airship was undoubtedly the type for overseas work. With a larger craft a speed of seventy or eighty miles an hour could be maintained.

General Maitland said, he was convinced that airships which had a wonderful future would be used commercially for very long journeys and would not conflict with aeroplanes, but be complementary to them. Airships were extremely comfortable to travel in, there being no sea sickness. The Americans were most impressed by the voyage and realised the commercial possibilities of linking up Britain and America.

GERMAN CABINET.

RESIGNATIONS OF WISSEL AND MOELLENDORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 17.

A telegram from Berlin says, the members of the Cabinet Wissel and Moellendorf have resigned in connection with trade questions. Robert Schmidt had accepted the economic portfolio in succession to Wissel.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL.

COAL PORTERS CLAIM INCREASED WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

In consequence of the additional six shillings in the price of coal, coalporters claim a further increase in wages on the pretext that they have an agreement with the employers entitling them to an advance of wages whenever an advance is made in the price of coal.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 17.

Sussex and Surrey ..... Drawn.
Australians and Leicestershire ...Drawn.
Warwickshire and Lancashire ... Drawn
Yorkshire beat Hampshire

Best Work to be Done in India.

MR. HORNIMAN'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI.

The following extracts from a letter dated London, May 19, from Mr. Horniman to Mr. Gandhi and received by him last week will be read with interest :—

"I only received Mahadeo's letters addressed to me c/o Polak and dated May 9th and 15th yesterday. They had been redirected to various places and I only came upon them accidentally when I went to see Telang at Mrs. Besant's flat. First, let me say how glad I am that Bombay has been so peaceful and behaved so splendidly, secondly, how touched I am by all the affection and kindness shown for me by every one. I say this because it would be hypocrisy to pretend that I do not feel personally so much love and kindness extended to me for what I have been able to do, but chiefly I am so delighted to think that the public conscience is awake and that the Indian people know their duty and that in Bombay especially, they can bear and suffer with dignity and restraint. I am glad to say I am much better now. The doctor who came with me on board the ship told me that I should have to take a long rest, but I find it is not necessary as I am really feeling better now than I had done for a long time. I have joined the Congress Deputation and am working with them but I have not much hope of anything coming to us that is worth having from the present Government, and I think the best work can be done in India. In the meanwhile, I shall do all that is possible. Mrs. Besant is working with the Moderate Deputation.

My own belief is that the feeling in the country has undergone a great change since the present Parliament was elected and if a new election take place in autumn, which is very likely, we shall have a House of Commons of quite a different character from which we shall be able to get some real measure of justice for India and the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. However I hope to write more fully to you later. I have only just commenced to work as my mother was very seriously ill soon after I arrived and there has been much anxiety about her; in addition to which I was very weak and feeble when I landed and had to take things quietly for a fortnight. Please thank . . . . . for his letters. I was so grateful to get more news. These are the only letters I have had. I don't know whether other have written, but I have not received any other letters. I am so anxious to hear from . . . . . and all the others."

"YOUNG INDIA" SECURITY CASE.

FRESH DEPOSIT DISPENSED WITH.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mahadev Desai made a declaration as publisher of "Young India" now printed at the National Printing Press. Mr. Desai appeared in person.

Mr. Aston: One thousand rupees should be deposited.

Mr Desai: I am not prepared to furnish any security for reasons mentioned in my statement.

Mr. Aston: Alright, I increase the security to two thousand rupees.

Mr. Desai: In view of this order, I submit my statement.

THE PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT.

The following is Mr. Desai's statement:

"I have been advised not to give any security apart from what has already been taken from the keeper of "Young India", as in the opinion of those including myself who are responsible for conducting the journal, extraordinary endeavour has been made to keep its columns pure and undefiled by any seditious or even hostile taint. Every endeavour has been made to serve both the Government and the public fearlessly, but with due regard to every interest. I can only express my very deep regret that the Government have been unable to appreciate the service that "Young India" has rendered to them during a critical period and have been so ill-advised as to ask for security being given by the publisher."

The Magistrate: Then two thousand will suffice.

Mr. Desai then handed over his statement to the Magistrate.

After reading the statement Mr. Aston said: When you presented your declaration, I asked you for one thousand. Then you said "I don't intend to deposit any security."

Mr. Desai: In view of your order demanding security, I have submitted this statement.

The Magistrate on receipt of the statement: Did you mean to disobey the court? You came prepared to disobey the court when you said you were not prepared to give any security.

Mr. Desai: Not, not at all. I submit my statement in view of your order demanding Rs. 1,000 as security.

The Magistrate: In view of your statement made on the previous occasion. I increased your security to two thousand. I have reconsidered that, and I will ask only one thousand as it was not your intention to refuse to deposit security.

Mr. Desai: That was not my intention.

The Magistrate: Then I cancel the order for two thousand. I do not know that you have any further grounds to urge.

The Magistrate then said, after going through the statement in which Mr. Desai had written "printer" instead of "keeper" of "Young India" Press':

"We do not take any security from printers; printers do not deposit any security."

Mr. Desai: I mean "Keeper" of the Press.

The Magistrate: Not printer of "Young India"?

Mr. Desai then corrected it as "Keeper."

The Magistrate: You say the keeper of the press has deposited two thousand rupees?

Mr. Desai: Yes, Mr. Jiwraj G. Nensey has.

The Magistrate made an order dispensing with a fresh security subject however to proviso 8 (1) that security would be demanded in case the place of printing was changed.

Proviso 8(1) runs as follows: "Provided that if the person registered under the said Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher shall not be required to deposit security so long as such registration is in force."

GERMAN PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

BILL PROVIDING FOR REALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 16.

PARIS.—A Bill has been introduced into the Chamber providing for the realisation of all the German property in France including houses, factories and bank accounts. The amount realised will be deducted from the reparation indemnity.

FRANCE TO RESUME COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 17.

PARIS.—Government has decided to resume commercial relations with Germany subject to restrictions.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 17.

ST. JOHNS.—The Martinsyde aeroplane while being moved to the flying ground preparatory to immediate trans-Atlantic flight burst a tyre necessitating the postponement of the flight until to-morrow.

118 VESSELS TO BE DELIVERED IN JUNE.

578,583 DEADWEIGHT TONNAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July, 17.

WASHINGTON.—The Shipping Board announce that 118 vessels of 578,583 deadweight tonnage will be delivered in June—double the amount in June 1918.

HIGHER POSTS TO INDIANS.

DR. SUKHIA'S MOTION.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding consideration was given to the motion of Dr. N. H.E. Sukhia that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner and of all appointments in the Municipality carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more should be vested in the Corporation. A couple of amendments were moved. The discussion was not finished when the meeting adjourned.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in making appointments to any post in this Municipality, the Commissioner should give preference to Indian candidates provided their qualifications, training and experience are not less than those of their non-Indian competitors, and that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner and all appointments in this Municipality carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more should be vested in the Corporation on the figure of the appointments of Executive Health Officer, Executive Engineer and Hydraulic Engineer and that the President be requested to address Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

Dr. Sukhia said the Government of Bombay in a letter recently addressed by them to the Corporation had said that the constitution of the Corporation must be on a most democratic basis. He thought the time had now come when the right of filling up the posts of the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and such other posts should vest directly in the Corporation. The list of Municipal employes showed that there were in all 27 posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and over, and out of these five or six were already filled up by appointments made by the Corporation. He personally believed that it was desirable that the head of the department should be a European as far as possible but he had brought forward this proposition on the ground, among others, namely, the sound advice given by Lord Morley and the then Viceroy who stated in their despatch that in their opinion even if an Indian had got lesser qualifications he must be appointed to a post. He (the speaker) was of opinion that the time had come when the filling up of these posts should vest in the Corporation; and he thought they would discharge their duties in the best interests of the Municipality and the city. In this connection he was shocked at reading a report of one of these committees requesting the Commissioner to ask Government for a loan of the services of an officer for a post carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500. When capable Indians were found to fill the posts of the Secretary of State for India, and of the Executive Councils of the Government of India and of the Governments, he wondered how the Committee could not find either an Indian or a European for a post carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposition.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE BY ONE MAN.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked members not to introduce the racial element too much in the matter, but consider the question whether such appointments should be made by a large body like the Corporation or one responsible officer like the Commissioner. He (the speaker) was of opinion that it would be much better if the appointments were made by one responsible man than a large body of men. Almost all appointments in India should be given to Indians but there was no reason why they should bring in the wrong principle of making the appointments. He would rather prefer that they appointed an Indian to the post of Commissioner and then trusted him and left the filling up of other posts to him. But he was against leaving the appointments in the hands of a large body like the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he agreed that whenever a post could be adequately filled up by the appointment of a qualified Indian, it should be done; but in the proposition there were issues which would be found difficult of immediate solution. The Corporation had able members of the Civil Service supplied to them as Commissioners, and if the right of appointing Commissioners were made over to the Corporation he (the speaker) did not know if it would be possible even occasionally for them to indent upon the Civil Service for Commissioners.

I.C.S.—"MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE" IN INDIA.

The Civil Service was one of the most efficient services in the country and there was no use shutting their eyes to that fact, and if they got no more men from the Civil Service for Commissioners he doubted if they would be able to get suitable men outside the Service. They might occasionally get suitable men, but he doubted if they could always get them. He was in sympathy with the principle of the proposition, but it raised such wide issues that they should be carefully considered and he therefore moved an amendment referring the subject matter of the proposition to the Elections and Rules Committee for report.

"BEST MAN SHOULD BE APPOINTED."

Dr. Jehangir Curmarji; seconding the amendment, said he was against the principle put forward by Dr. Sukhia that where there were candidates of equal qualifications preference should be given to Indians. There was a fallacy underlying that argument. No two men could be equally competent in all respects, and the best thing in his opinion was that the best man should be appointed whether he was an Indian or European. As to the appointment of Commissioner, it would be long before they would be able to get Indians of the training of Civil Servants.

Mr. P. J. Marshall thought Dr. Sukhia

(Continued on page 8.)

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVANAGAR.

A GOOD RULER.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 17.

His Highness Maharaja Bhavsingji who had been ill for some days, died this morning. The news of his death quickly spread and has caused universal mourning in the city.

His Highness Maharaja Rawal Shri Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I., Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagar, a Ruling Chief was born on 26th April, 1875, and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji Jaswantsinhji, G.C.S.I., on 10th February, 1896. He was educated at the Rajkot Rajkumar College, and afterwards was placed, with the present Raja of Kolkapur and the Chief of Kagal, under the guardianship of Mr. Stuart Midford Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S., now Resident at Mysore. He made extensive tours in India and Ceylon with his guardian and fellow pupils, and the information gained thereby has been of great service to the Thakur Saheb since he ascended the gaddi. He married, in 1883, a daughter of the Maharawal Shri of Devgad Bariya. He was afterwards sent to Poona, where he went through a course of military training. In 1894 he was appointed Commandant of the Bhavnagar State Lancers, and in the same year he was appointed an extra Member of the Executive Council of the State. He then attended the offices of the Chief State Departments, in order to gain an insight into the working of the State government. Since his accession His Highness has been unremitting in his care for his subjects. During the famine of 1897 he opened extensive relief works, employing 16,000 persons, and made a tour round the affected districts to ascertain for himself that all possible was being done to relieve distress. He adopted the same procedure in the famine of 1899-1900. This famine cost the State over twenty lakhs. At the outbreak of war in South Africa His Highness presented the Government with 100 trained horses and equipment, and furnished fifty men for "Lumsden's Horse." In 1903 the Thakur Saheb sustained the loss of his wife. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in the following year. In 1905 he married the daughter of the Chief of Khirasa. He was granted the personal title of Maharaja in January, 1909.

Among the many important project augurated by His Highness, is the improvement of the Port of Bhavnagar; ocean steamers are now able to discharge in the Port and a Dock and a Wharf have been constructed. The Thakur Saheb has also carried out extensive railway works, the Sihor-Palitana Extension being the latest of these. Other schemes of railway extension are before the Durbar and will be carried out without delay. His Highness has inaugurated a savings bank in his State; has encouraged the study of agricultural science by founding scholarships, and in 1908 he held a most successful industrial exhibition at Bhavnagar.

One noteworthy feature in the administration was the complete separation of Judicial from Executive functions, and the decentralisation of authority was another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others, being directly responsible to the Dewan. The success that had attended the administration of the State, and the tone of efficiency in the working of the various Departments, were mainly due to the ever watchful care and able guidance of His Highness.

THE GRANT OF NOTABLE PRIVILEGES TO THE PEOPLE.

His Highness' last birth-day was made memorable in the annals of Bhavnagar owing to the grant of two very notable privileges to the people. The people of Bhavnagar City were given the right of electing Commissioners for the City Municipality, and a People's Representative Assembly was established for the whole State.

His Highness suffered a heavy blow by the death of his wife Maharani Shri Nandkunverba, C.I., on 9th November, 1918.

WAR GIFTS.

Both their Highnesses took great interest in War work.

The Convalescent Home for the patients of the War Hospital, built by Her Highness near the garden cost Rs. 13,000.

Her Highness published a free weekly magazine entitled British and Hindi Vikram, the publication of which was discontinued at the end of May, 1919. Mention may be made in the last report of the weekly war-news. Post-Cards issued by Her Highness the te Maharani Sahiba since December. 1 They were continued till the cessation of hostilities in 1918. In all 7,77,785 Post-Cards were placed into circulation. The cost to the State of these undertakings upto May, 1919. was Rs. 60,815.

The Bhavnagar State Railway Workshop was placed at the disposal of Government for such use as could be made thereof in the manufacture of munitions, etc., and parts of steel shells were prepared there in combination with the Rajputana-Malva Railway Workshop at Ajmer. From November 1915 to 30th September, 1916, the Railway Workshop made 1,600 grub screws, 12,274 base plates, 2,591 fuse-plugs and 1,499 shell-noses. The Railway also supplied to Government permanent way materials, including rails, fish-plates, etc., for a track of 31½ miles in three different batches.

His Highness had contributed Rs. 26,630 in aid of the Motor Ambulance Fleet presented to Government by all the Chiefs of Kathiawad jointly. The Durbar had also given away a large tent 65 feet by 35, equal in accommodation to 7 ordinary tents, and worth about Rs. 3,000, for the purposes of a field hospital. His Highness the Maharaja had subscribed £14,700 to the British War Loan. His Highness had contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund, to which Her Highness the late Maharani had added Rs. 5,000. The citizens of Bhavnagar had contributed about Rs. 4,000 and the ladies Rs. 3,387 to the same Relieff Funds.

Bhavnagar's subscription to the first Indian War Loan came up to Rs. 11,13,853.

Besides this, the Durbar took a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 by conversion of the old three per cent. paper, which brings the total holding to Rs. 15,83,853. This is exclusive of the contributions of the Bhavnagar subjects residing in Bombay and other places. The citizens of Bhavnagar subscribed Rs. 1,75,000 to the second Indian War Loan also; while the Durbar subscribed Rs. 5,00,000 to it.

Last year His Highness contributed Rs. 5,000 to the "Our Day" fund organized by the Agent to the Governor at Rajkot. Their Highnesses also donated Rs. 2,000 to the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled soldiers in Bombay. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was donated to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital at Bombay by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

On the occasion of the Royal Silver Wedding, Her Highness the late Maharani Sahiba sent a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. At the same time scholarships were established for the education of the children of Bhavnagar soldiers fallen on the field. His Highness contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund organized by H. E. the Viceroy.

Of the men of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Regiment sent out for active service, and their work, decorations, etc., mention is made in the report. The cost of equipment when the Regiment was mobilized was Rs. 31,234; while the maintenance charges came to Rs. 2,01,041 upto March, 1919.

Bhavnagar ranks as a first-class State in Kathiawar. Its area is 2,860 square miles, population about 500,000, and its normal revenue Rs. 45,55,000, inclusive of the income from the Bhavnagar State Railway, which is the property of the Durbar.

His Highness was entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and resided at the Nilambag Palace, Bhavnagar.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVANAGAR.

Whose death occurred yesterday morning at Bhavanagar.

HIGHER POSTS TO INDIANS.

(Continued from page 7.)

had spoiled the beauty of his proposition by including in it the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. Excepting that portion, he supported the proposition. He did not agree with Dr. Cursetji when he said that as a Corporation they were unable to appoint 27 officers. If that were so, it would be much better to shut their shop. He moved an amendment for the deletion of the words "and that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner" from Dr. Sukhia's proposition.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the amendment. He doubted whether the Corporation would be able to get good men as Commissioners outside the Indian Civil Service. He, however, thought that the Corporation were quite able to appoint suitable men for posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and over.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar thought that in view of their past experience it would not be possible for the Corporation, to make these appointments with anything like unanimity.

CAPABLE INDIAN AVAILABLE.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said capable Indians could be found to fill the posts with credit.

Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said it would not be right to give prefefrence to Indians in a city like Bombay, where the Municipal funds were raised from Indians as well as Europeans.

Dr. M. B. Velkar did not think that administrative ability was the monopoly of the Indian Civil Servants.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said he was one of those members of the Corporation, who wanted to vote on the question without any racial consideration. He was of opinion that the best thing for the Corporation to do was to accept Mr. Petit's amendment. He was in entire accord with the principle of the proposition but in view of the fact that they had not sufficient data put before them, in the course of the discussion, and in view of the trend of that discussion and the necessity of going into details from the practical point of view, he thought the best course would be to refer the proposition to a committee where all details could be gone into.

WANTED FACTS OF PAST EXPERIENCE.

They had not been told by Dr. Sukhia whether this demand had been made as part of the general one in the country for more posts being thrown open to Indians or had been made having regard to their experience in the past as to the satisfactory character or otherwise of these appointments. He should have liked to know how the power which the Corporation at present possessed of making the five appointments referred to by Dr. Sukhia had been exercised in the past—whether it had been exercised well or not. Members had expressed different opinions. One member had hinted corruption as the result if it were left to a large body like the Corporation to make the appointments. Would some responsible member tell them how this power had been exercised by the Corporation in the past—if members had yielded to backdoor or petticoat influence. He was, as he had already said, in entire agreement with the principle laid down in the proposition but the practical details of the question could be best discussed in committee and he therefore supported Mr. Petit's amendment

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit said he fully appreciated the principle underlying the proposition moved by Dr. Sukhia and he agreed with that principle. As regarded the first part of the proposition he believed the present Commissioner had acted on that principle and the Corporation could very well express their wish that the Commissioner should continue to adhere to that principle in making appointments in the future.

SUITABLE MEN AVAILABLE OUTSIDE I.C.S.

Dealing with the second part of the proposition, Sir Dinshaw said he differed from the opinion of those speakers who said that the time had not yet come for the appointment of Municipal Commissioner being vested in the Corporation. He saw no difficulty in getting suitable men for the post from outside the Civil Service. The appointment would be open to all communities, and when they knew that the starting salary was Rs. 2,000 rising to Rs. 3,000 there should be no difficulty in getting suitable men from outside the Civil Service for the post. For this employment they should be able to get fit and competent men to discharge the duties of Commissioner in an efficient manner. Posts carrying heavier responsibilities had been filled with credit by men outside that Service. The portfolio of the Municipal and Local Board Department in this Presidency had been filled by men who had nothing to do with the Civil Service, and they knew how satisfactorily they had discharged and were discharging their duties. And he did not understand why they should not be able to get capable men for a comparatively smaller post like that of Municipal Commissioner. Whilst the country had been agitating for the throwing open of higher posts to Indians, it pained him very much to find members on this Corporation saying that the post of Municipal Commissioner to be efficiently filled up should be confied to the Civil Service.,

The Corporation then adjourned.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

TRIBUTES FROM PREMIER AND MR. MONTAGU.

Major-General his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner returned to India from England by the mail steamer Manora yesterday morning, accompanied by his soldier-son and Major Hanson, his son's guardian. The good ship steamed at about six knots an hour into the harbour at day-break, and it is always at this hour that a ship decorated from stem to stern like the Manora looks her daintiest. The Manora brought several other distinguished personages including her Excellency Lady Chelmsford who went Home only a few months ago, and for this reason the Ballard Pier was crowded with interested and anxious people long before the steamer drew alongside the mole. Practically all the Bikaner State officials were in readiness to welcome their illustrious chief, and among others of distinction were H. H. the Maharaja of Alwad, H. H. the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, Major-General H. H. Maharajah Sir Partab Singh, and Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner was the first to leave the ship, and the moment he descended the gangway, he was showered with floral tributes by both the great and small admirers who realized the yeoman's services his Highness had rendered to India, and his great and gallant work in connection with the war, both of which are emphasised in the sub-joined communications from the Prime Ministers and the Secretary of State for India. After conversing briefly with some of those present, the Maharajah, amid cheers and applause motored with his son to the Taj Mahal Hotel

At the Taj, from an early hour in the morning to late in the evening, it looked as if His Highness was holding a succession of Levees, so great were the groups of callers to accord him a warm welcome.

At 5 p.m. a Reception was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel by the members of the Western India Liberal Association in honour of his Highness, and at night a dinner party was given in his honour by the chiefs at present in Bombay.

RECEPTION AT THE TAJ.

At five o'clock yesterday evening the members of the Western India Liberal Association met together in one of the retiring rooms of the Taj Mahal Hotel to extend a cordial welcome to his Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir. The Reception took the form of a tea party which continued for about an hour. The assembly was thoroughly representative, and included H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar, H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, H. H. the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maharajah Partab Singh, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir N. Chandarvarkar, Hon. Mr. P. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Goculdass Parekh, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Rahimbhoy C. Ebrahim, Dr. Choksy, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Kazi Kaberuddin, Mr. Mirza Ali Khan. The hour was spent in social exchanges and in the consumption of an abundance of tea and cakes at the end of which Sir Dinshaw Wacha, rose to extend a very cordial welcome to his Highness on behalf of the members of the Association. All India acknowledge added Sir Dinshaw, that the Maharajah had rendered eminent service to India and its people, and they were assembled to give expression to their appreciation and admiration to those services. He was glad to see so many chiefs among them whom he hoped would co-operate with their distinguished guest in promoting the interests of the people of this country.

MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

His Highness, in replying, said he heartily appreciated the welcome extended to him on his return to India. He had no intention of making a speech on the occasion, because all he had to say he had already said in his public speeches, which sentiments in regard to the welfare of the people of this country were deep-rooted in his heart. All he had said and done for this country was prompted by a sense of duty and nothing more. His devotion to the King-Emperor was synonymous with his devotion to this country. He was very glad to have had an apportunity of meeting so many of his friends among the Moderate, and he was confident they would remain true to their political aspirations. Such a party, indeed, was really needed in this country, for it would be invaluable to Government if it preached and practised moderation. He finally wished them all good-by especially his friend Sir Dinshaw whom he noticed had grown grey in the service of his country (cheers).

The party then broke up, but not before Mr. Fred Mitchell of Medow Street had taken some excellent photographs of the group.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS WAIT ON BIKANIR.

A Deputation of the Musalmans of Bombay waited upon his Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir at 4 p.m. on Thursday at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani headed the Deputation, and the following gentlemen formed the Deputation. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; (2) Mr. Faiz Tyabji; (3) Sirdar Saheb Sooleman Cassum Mitha; (4) Mr. Mirsa Ali Mahomed Khan; (5) Badrudin Abdoola Koor; (6) Mr. Ahmad Haji Siddik Khatri; (7) Mr. Abdool Karim Issa Fazal; (8) Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji (9) Mr. Bandeally Hajibhoy Lalji; (10) Mr. Jafferbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji (11) Mr. Mahomed Mia Khandvani; (12) Mr. Haji Issa Haji Oosman Poonawala; (13) Mr. Haji Tarmahomed Haji Ebrahim Patel; (14) Mr. Haji Abu Salehmahomed; (15) Mr. Haji Ahmed Hoosein; (16) Mr Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy; (17) Mr Haji Mahomed Haji Sooleman Patel; (18) Abdul Habib Chotani; (19) Mr. Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosein Mooraj; and (20) Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Dehdasti.

Mr. Chotani as the head of the Deputation in according a hearty and cordial welcome to his Highness after his arduous work at the historic Peace Conference at Paris, thanked his Highness for the sympathetic and strong attitude taken by his Highness at the Peace Conference on the questions of the Khalifate, the fate of the Turkish Empire, and the Holy Places of Islam.

His Highness thanked the Deputation for appreciating his work at the Conference, and added that his Majesty's Government is giving its best consideration to the questions.

TRIBUTE FROM MR. LLOYD GEORGE

The following is a letter of tribute from the Mr. Lloyd George addressed to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner on the eve of his return to India.

British Delegation.

28th June, 1919.

Dear Maharaja Saheb,

"Now that you are returning to India I want to thank you for the services which you have rendered since you accepted my invitation last autumn and came to assist in our deliberations.

It seemed to me obvious that the Indian Princes, whose share in our Victory, both personal and from the resources of their States, has been so splendid, should be represented at the Peace Conference by one of themselves.

You have devoted yourself to the interests of the Indian Empire and can return with the satisfactory knowledge that you have played a part much appreciated by your colleagues. I can assure you that the views expressed by you and the other Members of the Indian Delegation on matters of particular interest to India will continue to be carefully considered.

I looked forward to the part which is to be played by the Indian Princes in the affairs of the Indian Empire, when we have achieved those reforms in the Government of British India which the Bill now before Parliament, contemplates.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) D. LLOYD GEORGE.

MR. MONTAGU'S TRIBUTE.

The following is a letter of farewell from Mr. Montagu addressed to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner on the eve of his return to India.

British Delegation.

25th June, 1919.

Dear Maharaja Saheb,

"I cannot let you start on what I hope will be a pleasant and speedy voyage home without a word of farewell.

We have now been working together for the best part of a year, and I have to thank you for a colleagueship which I value and appreciate. You, Lord Sinha and I have worked together in Paris and in London for the welfare of India, and you have earned the welcome which I am sure awaits you from those on whose behalf you have spent so many months in Europe.

We have seen India welcomed by the Allies as a Member of the League of Nations. We have seen India a party to the Labour Convention, and we are to sign on behalf of India the Peace which Germany has accepted. We have taken a full share with the Dominions in the deliberations of the British Empire. These events cannot but lead, not only to an assured status for India in the world, but I trust to a progressive realisation of the partnership she has earned in the Empire.

All the time we have had many an opportunity of discussing together these questions in which you are more particularly interested, and you have been able to give me much assistance and advice with regard to the Native States. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that I mean to do my part in achieving the recommendations which the Viceroy and I made on this matter.

I can imagine the pleasure with which you are returning to the State you love so well. Please accept my best wishes for its continued prosperity and my thanks for great public services.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) E. S. MONTAGU.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his daughted, the Hon. Anne Thersiger, Lieut.-Col. R. Verney, Military, Secretary Sir James Roberts, Surgeon, and other members of his staff arrived in Bombay by special train from Poona, yesterday morning, to meet her Excellency Lady Chelmsford who returned to India by the s.s. Manora the same morning.

His Excellency was met at the Station by Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. Griffith Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. R. Guider, D. I. P., C. I. D., and soon after alighting motored direct to the Ballard Pier where Lady Chelmsford awaited on board for his arrival. A minute after his Excellency boarded the Manora, Lady Chelmsford descended, with him and motored at once to Government House. Their Excellencies and staff left the same night by special train for Delhi.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LADY CHELMSFORD.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Her Excellency arrived yesterday by s. s. Manora. The Viceroy is seen in front walking with Lady Chelmsford out of Ballard Pier.

ARRIVAL OF BIKANIR.

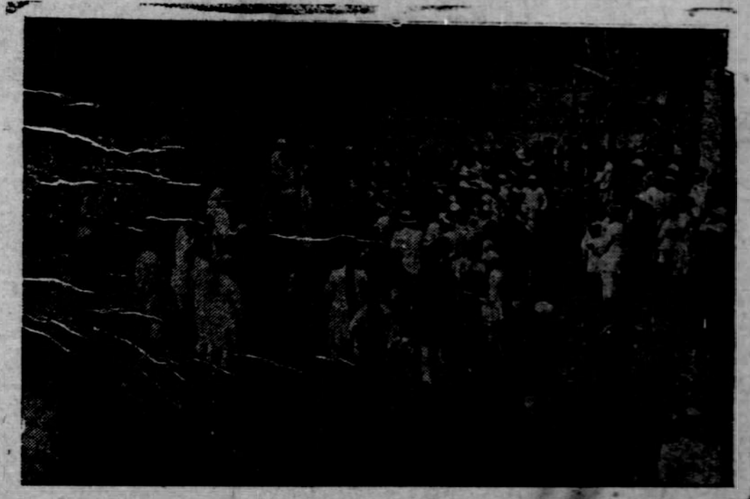

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

The Maharaja of Bikanir is seen coming out of Ballard Pier having arrived in Bombay by s. s. Manora, yesterday.

CASE AGAINST HARKISHEN LAL AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT OF MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" publishes the following excerpts from the Judgment of the Martial Law Commission in the case against Lala Harkishanlal and others:—

In submitting their judgment in the Lahore case, Mr. Justice Leslie Jone's Commission says that hitherto in dealing with cases under the Ordinances of 1919 they have confined themselves to brief recitals of the facts as found. They think, however, that although not bound by law to write any judgment, it is only right that they should deal at some length with the present case and this because the trial and arguments have lasted well over a month, some 700 witness have been examined, and many questions of law and fact are involved on which the bare decision, if unsupported by some detailed explanation, might hardly be considered sufficient. Their views on certain questions of jurisdiction which have been raised will be found on the record.

The Commission then proceed to detail the circumstances leading up to the Lahore Riots, mentioning the first protest meeting held at the Bradlaugh Hall on the 4th of February, 1919, orgnised by the Indian Association and convened by Duni Chand, the secretary, speeches being made by Mr. Manoohar Lal, Rambhaj Dutt, Gokal Chand, Dharam Das and others; Mr. Gandhi's manifesto of March 1 including his Satyagraha vow; the second protest meeting held at the Bradlaugh Hall on the 9th of March, addressed by Dr. Kitchlew of Amritsar, Rambhaj Dutt, Gokal Chand, Mr. Saunders and Habibullah; Mr. Gandhi's message advocating fasting and suspension of business and the third protest meeting fixed for 30th, but postponed to the 6th of April. On the 6th day of April there was a complete *hartal* in Lahore, extending even to Muzang and Baghwanpura As a natural consequence and, in spite of the fact that processions had been forbidden, a crowd collected and threatened to become unmanageable. The authorities had the situation in hand and nothing serious happened. The advertised meeting was held in the Bradlaugh Hall that afternoon and was addressed by several speakers, including Rambhaj Dutt and Gokal Chand. Geat pains had been taken to popularise this meeting, the names of 30 conveners had been advertised, and the number of those attending was so great that an overflow meeting had to be held outside.

OUTBREAK OF APRIL 9TH.

Business was resumed as usual on the 7th. On the 9th of April the annual Ram Naumi procession was held, at which speeches were made advocating Hindu and Mahomedan unity. On the afternoon of the 10th news arrived of the Amritsar disturbances and the murder of Europeans, and also of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. A fresh *hartal* was started at once. On the evening of the 10th a large mob advanced down the Mall and had to be dispersed by firing both on the Mall and at the Lohari Gate. On the morning of the 11th a mass meeting of Hindus and Musalmans was held in the Badshahi Mosque, and when this broke up in the evening, it degenerated into a disorderly and mischievous rabble and marched through the streets shouting, among other cries, that the King was dead and destroying pictures of Their Majesties. On the 12th the crowd once more assembled in the Badshahi Mosque and began the proceedings by driving out and beating an Inspector of the C.I.D., who was fortunate to escape with his life After listening to some speeches and electing a committee, they marched through the city and came into conflict with the authorities at the Hira Mandi and had to be dispersed by firing.

The remaining incidents relate to various meetings and committees concerning the *hartal*, which continued in Anarkali until the 17th and in the city until the 18th, when it was finally ended by oders passed under Martial Law.

Such are the main facts as stated by the Commission, who say:—"The prosecution sets but to combine and connect these facts with the accused in such a way as to show that there was a conspiracy to secure the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means. The defence has asked us to believe that there was no sort of organization of the *hartal*, and that every individual shopkeeper in Lahore, Muzang and Baghwanpura decided of his own accord that he must close his shop as a protest."

In disproof of this the prosecution put in various posters from different parts of the city, of which the following is a typical example "Consider awhile.—If the mountain of calamity be about to fall on your motherland, and you do not render a bit of assistance to your country—who would be such a wretch as would not join in the mournful state of his country by closing his shop and observing a fast this (next) Sunday.

"May God cast them into hell who do not close their business this (next) Sunday, and do not keep a fast."

"NO NOTION WHO GANDHI IS."

The Commission proceed:—

"Considerable reliance is placed on the fact that 16,000 copies of Gandhi's message were ordered by the Indian Association, to which several of the accused belong, and of which Duni Chand is the secretary, and also on the fact that, as explained by Jaigopal Tanden, D. W. 22, copies of this message were "published broadcast" in the city. These, it is urged, must have been the copies ordered by the Association. It is contended that the *hartal* was far from being spontaneous and that this is shown not only by the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, but also by the naive admissions of some of the witnesses for the defence, such as that of D. W. 52.—'I have no notion who Gandhi is. He has cost me my livelihood.' The *hartal* having thus been brought about and a large crowd having collected in the Bradlaugh Hall, speeches were made which, it is urged, were calculated to inflame the gathering, whose temper is shown by the hissing of the C.I.D., officers, the perpetual shouting of 'Gandhi ki Jai' 'Shahidan-i-Delhi ki Jai,' 'Tilak ki Jai' and '*Hartal* karne walon ki Jai." A resolution was proposed expressing sympathy 'with the innocent persons shot without justification' at Delhi. Rambhaj Dutt, the president, who presumably voiced the views of those who had organised, and of those who attended the meeting, preached the observance of the *hartal* and explained that it was a deliberate threat to Government, or to use his own words that it meant 'Saying to our rulers, Remove our sufferings or we close our shops; suspend our business and we ourselves starve.' The meeting broke up before sunset and is said to have proceeded to the city crying, 'Hai, hai, Rowlatt Bill and 'Hai hai, George mar giya.' On the way it burnt explanatory copies of the Rowlatt Act, which had been distributed by the Publicity Committee.

THE MOB ON THE MALL.

"While the temper of the people was still in a dangerous condition, the annual Ram Naumi procession was held and largely attended by Mahomedans. Speeches were made in which stress was laid on Hindu-Mahomedan unity. On this occasion this laudable object can, it is urged, have only been preached as meaning untiy against the Government. Several of the accused joined in the procession and three made speeches.

"On the following day the news of the Amritsar outrages and of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi arrived. Shops were shut and crowds insisted on their being shut and this, it is said, was the natural development of the foregoing agitation in support of Mr. Gandhi's crusade. In the same way the rabble, which advanced down the Mall and had to be twice fired upon, was the natural result of the campaign organised and started by these men.

"On the following day an enormous crowd of Hindus and Mahomedans collected in the Shahi Mosque, inside the gate of which a banner was hung bearing the inscription, 'The King who practises tyranny cuts his own roots underneath.' This meeting of 25,000 people had been organised, it is said, by the conspirators, as is shown by the speech of Rambhaj Dutt, telling the crowd at the Lohari Gate on the 10th to disperse, but to come to the mosque on the following day. Whether these men were asked to go by the Deputy Commissioner to put an end to the mass meeting or not, it is urged that they most certainly did not atempt to do so, but deliberately promoted and continued the *hartal* and collected money for *langar khanas* (free kitchens) to ensure that continuance. The crowd was addressed from the pulpit by Rambhaj Dutt and others and was told to stand and face death if necessary and to come to the mosque on the following day. After the speech of Rambhaj Dutta a railway khalasi, named Balwant Singh, was carried into the mosque shouting that there had been a mutiny in cantonments, and that he had killed a number of British soldiers with his own hand. He was followed by Harkishen Lal, Duni Chand an Dharam Das, who were carried to the pulpit on the shoulders of the people. More speeches were made and a committee of management for the *hartal* was elected. As the result of this orgy of mob oratory, the rabble left the mosque, headed by hooligans carrying sticks and marched through the city shouting seditious cries and destroying pictures of Their Majesties. On the following day the mob re-assembled, as arranged by Duni Chand, and the proceedings were even more lawless than before. An Inspector of the C.I.D. was beaten and driven out and when DuniChand and his party arrived speeches were again made from the pulpit by non Muslims and a fresh committee was elected to deal with the question of the *hartal*."

ORTHODOX MAHOMEDANS' ANGER.

"The view taken of these meetings by orthodox Mahomedans is well expressed by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Fazal Husain, no less a peroson than the secretary of the Muslim League, who describes them as 'sacrilege.' Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan also states that this is the first mass meeting which has ever been held to his knowledge in the Shahi Mosque. The position, therefore, it is urged, became more clearly defined than ever. The accused who had stage-managed and directed the demonstration had openly shown their hand. They had been acclaimed by the populace as leaders, they had invited the citizens of Lahore to repeat the outrage of the 11th by desecrating once more the Shahi Mosque on the 12th, and this invitation had been accepted. The natural consequence, therefore, was that Mr. Shafi and other gentlemen, on being called upon to assist the Government on the 12th, turned to these leaders and craved their help and co-operation. As leaders they then laid down the terms on which they were prepared to put an end to the *hartal* and these conditions, after some modification, were taken by Mr. Shafi and others to the Chief Secretary. It was understood that the result of Mr. Shafi's interview would be conveyed to them at Duni Chand's house. This was done, and on this occasion Harkishen Lal is said to have abused Nawab Fateh Ali Khan for warning the public in a letter to the press of the dangers of *hartal* and passive resistance.

In the meantime the mob had left the Shahi Mosque in the same state of tumultuous disorder as on the previous day, and on reaching the Hira Mandi came into conflict with the authorities and had to be fired upon before it would disperse.

The following day, the 13th, the principal accused attended, by invitation, a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner at the Town Hall, and there, one Allah Din, a stranger from Hoshiarpur, was put forward by Duni Chand to inflame the feelings of those present by giving a lurid account of what he said was happening in the city. When the Deputy Commissioner arrived he was openly accused of "Be imani" (breach of faith) in sending troops into the city.

MOB LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

"Conditions were again laid down, the attitude of the conspirators being that of people who could close the *hartal* if they chose, and the meeting broke up without anything having been achieved. Subsequently the Deputy Commissioner explained to them that Martial Law would have to be introduced if the existing state of things continued. Another meeting was then held at Duni Chand's house and a small committee of six decided to advise the people to end the *hartal*. The prosecution is uncertain whether that decision was prompted by fear of Martial Law or by a desire to throw dust in the eyes of the authorities. When the decision was announced it may have been unfavourably received by some of the mob waiting outside, but the leaders never told the people that Martial Law would follow and their story of a projected house-to-house visitation, which was stopped by a shower of rain, does not indicate serious effort. On the following morning the three most prominent accused were deported.

"It is pointed out, therefore, how up to the evening of the 13th the members of this conspiracy ruled the situation, spoke and acted as the rulers of that situation, dictated terms, objected to the conduct of the authorities, brought about various outrages and kept alive the general strike. It is not urged that all the accused were originally members of the conspiracy, but that each and every one, sooner or later joined the conspiracy and, either by word or deed, furthered its objects by speaking sedition or by such acts as the opening of *langar khanas*.

LAWYERS AND OTHERS.

The Commission then analyse the different degrees of importance of the accused. The seven lawyers they place in one and the more important group, the remainder being men—among them an iterant minstrel, a metrical poet and a mechanic—who are said to have joined later. The alleged originators of the conspiracy were the "principal accused"—Harkishen Lal, Ram Bhaj Dutt, Duni Chand, Dharm Das Suri and Gokal Chand—and "two minor accused," Habibullah and Mohsin Shah.

The defence of these seven supported by many witnesses is a categorical denial of having either promoted or encouraged the agitation. In fact they maintained that "they endeavoured to get the *hartal* stopped, and on certain definite occasions succeeded in averting disturbances and induced the people to behave themselves. In the first place they deny the authenticity of the order for the 16,000 copies of Gandhi's message and point to the absence of any direct evidence that these copies, by whomsoever they may have been ordered, were ever distributed. They admit that, being politically minded and members of the Indian Association, they have voiced their heartfelt conviction of the radical unsoundness and undesirability of the Rowlatt legislation, but they urge that, in doing so, they have but followed the example of all the members of the Viceroy's Council and have never exceeded the limits of legitimate criticism.

NO MENTION OF *HARTAL*.

"As showing their anxiety to keep the agitation within proper bounds they prove that at a discussion with the Deputy Commissioner, one of them offered to cancel the meeting of the 6th altogether, and again that Gokal Chand, a prominent member and speaker at an association meeting of the 4th, opposed the holding of the meeting of the 6th, and, when he was overruled by the majority, asked to have his name removed from the list of conveners. . . . Great stress is laid on the fact that the notice of this meeting contained no mention of the *hartal*, which had been advertised and was expected to begin before the hour fixed for the meeting; and the speeches in support of the *hartal*, more especially that of Chaudri Ram Bhaj Dutt, are explained in the same way as those of the accused. Many witnesses are produced to show that the Ram Naumi was celebrated as usual by the ordinary religious procession; that Hindu and Mahomedan unity was preached as a religious duty, Dharam Das and Mohsin Shah being among the speakers, and that as soon as the mob tried to break away from religion to politics and cried, 'Gandhi ki jai,' Gokal Chand rebuked the people and did so with the best result. In the same way all connection with the *hartal* of the 10th is stoutly denied, and this is explained to have been an orderly and spontaneous expression of pious grief by the citizens of Lahore on hearing the news of Gandhi's arrest. Two incidents are relied on as contradicting the theory of the prosecution that the outbreak on the Mall was brought about by the accused and these are the offers made by Duni Chand to assist after the firing had taken place, and the speech by Ram Bhaj Dutt near the Lohari Gate, in which he is said to have confined himself to begging the rioters to return to the city. It is urged that on the 11th it was at the wish of the Deputy Commissioner that accused Nos. 1 to 5 and No. 9 visited the Shahi Mosque, and the speeches made are described as calculated to soothe the people and close the *hartal*. The opening of the subscription for *langar khanas* is denied. It is admitted that a subscription of Rs. 1,000 was offered, though never paid by Harkishen Lal, but this offer, it is said, was made only on condition that the *hartal* was closed and with the object of financing a subsequent campaign of constitutional agitation.

INACTIVITY OF MOSQUE MANAGEMENT.

"All connection with the *langar khanas* is also denied and these, it is urged, were the outcome of the spontaneous charity of humane citizens, who could not see poor people starve, however misguided they might be. It might further have been pointed out that it was perhaps hardly for these accused, of whom the majority are Hindu lawyers, to put an end to the desecration of the Badshahi Mosque, when the members of the committee of management and the Musalman Raises, who must have known what was happening, saw fit to take no action, but, even if this be admitted, the question remains whether these persons, as alleged, actively encouraged and promoted the rioting and the sacrilege. The attendance of the accused on the 12th was again prompted, it is said, by a desire to help Government, and the meaning of the formation of a committee to consider the alternatives of continuance and cessation is said to be that a bald announcement of the real intention of ending the *hartal* at all costs would have been most unfavourably received.

MR. SHAFI CALLS A CONSULTATION.

"The principal accused explain how they were called in to consultation by Mr. Shafi on the 12th, and how they agreed with him and other leading citizens on the action to be taken and the conditions to be laid down. They add that the fact that all these gentlemen and title-holders agreed with them shows that the advice was moderate and sound. If Ram Bhaj Dutt on his arrival used angry and excited language to anybody, it was only in consequence of a carriage accident, and, in the same way, if Harkishen Lal later abused Nawab Fateh Ali Khan in a private house it was a matter to be settled by the gentlemen concerned, and is certainly no evidence of a criminal conspiracy. Exception is taken to the evidence of the use of the word 'Be imani' on the 13th to the Deputy Commissioner, and it is pointed out that, at the worst, there was a difference of opinion between him and some of the accused.

"The separate incidents brought forward to show that the accused loyally assisted the authorities on every possible occasion, are as follows:—

"Duni Chand wrote to the students and others coming from the Ravi on the 6th and told them not to hold a procession On the same day Gokal Chand three times succeeded in turning back the mob and preventing it from breaking out upon the Mall, and this he did at special request of the police. The same afternoon, it is said, he rebuked the crowd at the Bradlaugh Hall and stopped the demonstration against the C. I. D. officers. On the 9th he controlled the mob and prevented the use of political cries at the Ram Naumi procession. On the 10th, Duni Chand offered his assistance after the firing on the Mall, and Ram Bhaj Dutt tried to induce the mob at the Lohari Gate to return to the city. Mohsin Shah succeeded in doing so at the Mochi Gate, and finally Harkishen Lal gave excellent and prudent advice to the Deputy Commissioner as shown by witnesses, D. W. 10 and D. W. 31. This is said to have been not that the bodies of those killed in the riots should be returned as demanded by the mob, but that they should either be retained or disposed of.

"The case for the defence, therefore, may be described as taking each separate incident and treating it as such, apart from all that occurred before or after. The importance of each adverse detail is then minimised or an innocent explanation is tendered, which might very often be entertained and accepted, were it possible to treat such incidents separately.

"The case for the Crown, on the other hand, consists of collecting various facts and incidents and urging that the combined effect of such facts is sufficient to establish a strong and convincing case. Reliance is often placed by both sides on the same incidents. The defence shows that on certain occasions some of the accused did assist or did offer to try and assist the authorities. The prosecution, on the other hand, points to the same incidents as showing what great authority these people had, and it endeavours to establish that not only did they abstain from doing their duty, but that they deliberately fanned the flames and excited the passions of their ignorant followers.

LEADERS WHO DO NOT LEAD.

"In order to clear the ground, it is desirable to discuss, first, the position which is held in Lahore by accused Nos. 1 to 5, i.e., the five Hindu lawyers. There is a large body of evidence that they are in no sense leaders of the people; that they have no influence in the city, and that when some of them went there to induce the people to open their shops they were greeted with such cries as—'We did not close our shops for you and we will not open them for you.' We have even been told that though these accused were powerless to end the *hartal*, Mr. Shafi and his friends would have no difficulty in doing so had they really tried. In his arguments Mr. Hassan Imam has left this part of the evidence severely alone and has contented himself with saying that though some of these accused are leading men, not only in Lahore but in India, leading men merely voice and do not lead public opinion, and that in any case his clients are in no sense leaders of the shopkeeping class.

MARTIAL LAW ALONE STOPPED HARTAL.

"Now, it is true that in a letter published in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of May 11th the Hon. Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, who is a member of what has hitherto been described as the moderate party, advanced a claim that he with Raja Nagendra Nath, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, the Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi, the Hon. Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and others had brought about the ending of the second *hartal*; that their influence had already borne fruit in the city on the 16th and was merely assisted by the action taken under Martial Law which 'expedited' the conclusion of the *hartal*. This letter has never been publicly repudiated by any of those on whose behalf the claim was made, but it is sufficient to say that it is established, both by the prosecution and the defence, that the conclusion of the *hartal* was due solely to the orders passed under Martial Law. Mr. Shafi and the Rais class generally are no doubt prominent, professionally or socially, and a number of them are, of course, members of the Legislative Councils. It does not, however, follow that they are persons of influence in Lahore. On the contrary, there is ample evinence of a convincing kind that the people of the city regard them as time-servers and title-hunters, and dislike them accordingly. It is clear, too, that other politicians look upon them as men who can be led, though they cannot lead. Thus in his speech of the 4th of February, as reported in the 'Tribune' of the 7th, in a passage which provoked loud and prolonged applause, Gokal Chand did not hesitate to tell even Mr. Shafi and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan that if they supported the Rowlatt Bills they would be regarded as enemies of their country and India would know the reason why.

MR. SHAFI TO TOE THE LINE.

"We do not propose to discuss Mr Shafi's reasons for voting against the Bills, but we should not be surprised if threats of this kind were not wholly without the effect intended, and it may well be that such orders to toe the line had something to say to the complete unanimity on which Mr. Shafi dilated in his speech in Council. Mr. Shafi has told us that on the 15th of March the moderate party issued from Delhi a manifesto in which they deprecated passive resistance as preached by Mr Gandhi. Mr. Shafi had himself spoken in Council on these lines and we fully believe that he meant what he said, but, though he must soon have discovered the futility of the Delhi manifesto, neither he nor any of his friends, with the solitary exception of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, made the slightest effort to check the propaganda which were being preached in the city of Lahore.

"Again, while it appears to us to be quite possible that most of these gentlemen may not have wished to prevent the *hartal* of the 6th, we have no doubt that they did not approve of the *hartal* of the 10th, and would have stopped if it they could. Nevertheless when asked by Government to help it never occurred to them to go straight to the city and to make a direct appeal to the people. They assembled a few leading shopkeepers at the house of Mr. Muhammad Naki, but were at once referred by these shopkeepers to Harkishen Lal, Ram Bhaj Dutt and Duni Chand, who were described by name as the leaders. After that all that Mr. Shafi and his friends attempted to do was to try and make terms with the leaders, whom they clearly regarded as controlling the situation, and they of all people were in a position to know. Mr. Fyson, the Deputy Commissioner, also so regarded them, and he has told us that some of them spoke to him as persons of authority with power to end the *hartal* if their terms were granted.

MODERATES' COMPLETE IMPOTENCE.

"The accused have made a great point of the fact that Mr. Shafi and his friends agreed to the terms drawn up on the 12th of April and represented their own agreement to the Chief Secretary. Probably, however, that position was forced upon them by the unpleasant alternative of confessing complete impotence to Government and at the same time incurring still greater unpopularity in the city. It cannot have been altogether pleasant for Raja Narindra Nath to have to admit to us the small esteem in which he and his friends are held but he has done so fully. He has told us that it would have been quite useless for any of the moderates to hold a meeting or to say a word in defence of Government, because only those who attack Government can get a hearing; that when he went into the city on the 12th he would not have dared to explain the Rowlatt Act, and that when he went there again with the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das they were both taunted by the crowd as beneficiaries of Government. So too, Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das himself was quite unable to keep his works open during the second *hartal* and Mr. Shafi had to submit to a protracted *hartal* in his own ancestral village of Baghwanpura. Neither he nor Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, though they are on the Managing Committee of the Badshahi mosque, attempted to prevent the sacrilege of the 11th or 12th.

FRIENDS OF GOVT. DISLIKED.

"There are many other indications of the dislike with which any one who is suspected of friendliness towards Government is received in Lahore city, but we will not labour the matter further. The point is that if the accused can produce a seemingly respectable witness D. W. II 273 to testify to the enormous influence of Mr. Shafi, etc., and at the same time to state that even if the accused had been ten times more numerous than they were they would not have been able to exercise the slightest influence in the city of Lahore, they can produce evidence in support of any allegation which it may suit them to put forward from time to time. Mr. Gaupat Rai, as counsel for his brother Duni Chand, has twice told us that he could, if necessary, produce the whole of Lahore city to give testimony, and for all practical purposes he has justified his claim by producing hundreds of schooled witnesses for whom no falsehood is too extravagant and no fabrication too absurd. It is sufficient to give a few instances.

"Having produced evidence to show that the *hartal* of the 11th as spontaneous, the defence follows this up with a large number of witnesses, who say that the *hartal* continued on the 11th because the people were afraid that they would be shot if they left their houses. Nevertheless on that very day a crowd of some 25,000 people admittedly assembled in the Bhadshahi mosque and afterwards behaved as if they were masters of Lahore.

DANDA AKHBAR MANIFESTO.

"So too we have numerous statements that there was never any idea of opposition to Government, and this in spite of the riot on the Upper Mall, the incident of Balwant Singh, the attack on the C. I. D. Inspector, the Danda Fauj, the destruction of pictures of Their Majesties, the shouts of "Hai George mar giya," and the contents of the 'Danda Akhbar', Exhibit P. 25, which we here append as indicating the prevalent temper of the mob, for it is by the most violent that mobs are swayed."

[The poster reproduced at length in the judgment is of a particularly offensive character, gloating over the murder of five English "monkeys" at Amritsar and extolling the outrages, finally appealing for enlistment in the "Danda Akhbar."]

After showing that in spite of testimony to the contrary there is incontrovertible evidence to prove that the suspension of business was compulsory, the Commission refer "to the statement of Hon. Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, D. W. 111-147 who, in his examination-in-chief, had said all and perhaps more than he could have been expected to say, including a statement that the principal accused were all loyal, but when questioned by the Court as to his grounds for saying in his letter in the "Civil and Military Gazette" that compulsion was used, he mentioned amongst other things that a barrister named Behari Lal had complained to him of being stopped by a mob and asked to join it. At the next hearing the barrister in question, D. W. III-260, came to swear that he never said anything of the kind and that Bakhshi Sohan Lal was a liar." The Commission's comment is: "We have no doubt that Bakhshi Sohan Lal's statement on this particular point was quite true, but nothing could show more conclusively the influence which some of these accused must possess."

MR. HASSAN IMAM'S DEFENCE.

"Mr. Hassan Imam in arguing the case evidently felt," the judgment continues, "that much of the evidence for the defence was too indigestible for serious discussion, and he confined himself in the main to the statements of witnesses for the prosecution which, he remarked, are replete with evidence showing the innocence of the accused. In a sense that remark is true enough. In face of the general feeling against Government, but few people can have been willing to give evidence for the prosecution, and some of those who were produced to give formal evidence, or evidence of a kind they could hardly avoid, discovered themselves as partisans for the defence as soon as their cross-examination began. Thus Mr. Hassan Imam was able to make great play with the statement of Piara Mohan, P. W. 27, a Vakil, who gave evidence against some of the lesser accused. He proved himself the staunchest friend of the principal accused and besides being a convener of the meeting of the 6th he had accompanied some of them to the Badshahi Mosque. There are several other instances.

"Mr. Hassan Imam, however, was also able to claim considerable help from the statements of Mr. Shafi, and his argument was that if such obviously whole-hearted supporters of Government give any evidence which tells in favour of the accused, that part of their evidence at least must be unquestionably true.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

"That is not the view we take, and we consider it necessary to speak plainly about this matter. One of the most important pieces of evidence against Harkishen Lal is the matter of his subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the *langar khanas*. Whatever may be the merits of Harkishen Lal's action in this matter, and it will be discussed later, there is no doubt that these shops were the creatures of the *hartal* and were intended to prelong it. Yet both Ramsaran Das, P. W. 7, who was otherwise in our opinion one of the most straightforward of the witnesses for the prosecution, and Lala Karam Chand, an honorary magistrate and a member of the municipality, fell into line with many of the defence witnesses in telling us that the *langar khanas* had nothing to do with the *hartal*. We do not think it is necessary to give other instances, but we must state our considered opinion that many witnesses of high social standing have been guilty to a greater or less degree, if not always of bald falsehood, at least of *toning down* parts of their evidence, though not always the same parts, and have been prompted to do so either by sympathy or fear.

MODESTY OF THE LEADERS.

"We have no doubt that when witnesses of this class told us that they asked some of the principal accused to help because they were recognised as leaders and had been nominated by the shopkeepers to voice the views of the city, they were merely stating a fact which at that stage of the case it had not even occurred to any one to contest. At the time when they gave their evidence the point with the defence was not whether the men named were leaders, but whether they had been named or not, and even when at a subsequent stage of the case they came to regard their description of leaders as disadvantageous, they were never able to make any reasonable suggestion as to other persons who might be expected to lead the shopkeepers and were thus driven to their foolish assertion that Mr. Shafi and his friends could have ended the *hartal*."

The judgment then dilates on the reasons for treating the three principal lawyer accused as leaders and men of influence, and proceeds:

"For reasons which will appear later we do not intend to discuss in much detail the meetings and the agitation which led up to the first *hartal* of the 6th April, but as we have heard a great deal on the subject, we think it desirable to state what our conclusions are.

"There may perhaps have been some few persons who believed that the Rowlatt Bills, if enacted, were liable to abuse, and doubtless a good many more were roused to opposition by the speeches in the Imperial Council and the campaign in the Press, but the bulk of the city population do not read newspapers and would have remained in complete ignorance, not merely of the objections to the Bills, but even of their existence, unless other steps had been taken to educate them, and expresses the view that the bulk of the city population would have remained in total ignorance of the Rowlatt Act had not special means—outside the press—to educate them been taken. Even of the educated few hardly any one appeared to have read or considered the Bills for himself, and it was not the business of any one to combat all

(Continued on page 10.)

CASE AGAINST HARKISHEN LAL AND OTHERS.

(Continued from page 9.)

or any of the lies and misrepresentations which were in circulation.

The judgment refers to the misrepresentation contained in the speeches at the Lahore meeting.

the garbled versions of Government's iniquities that were given out with the result that a catch phrase like "Na Vakil, na dalil, na appeal" was on many lips, and it was commonly believed that all and sundry, though innocent of all crime, could be arrested at the will of the police and condemned without trial; that all assemblies of more than three or four people would be prohibited; and that in some mysterious way even the women and children would be made to suffer.

GANDHI MERELY A NAME.

"Most of the hundreds of defence witnesses knew nothing more of Gandhi than his name, or of the Rowlatt Act than that it was said to be a harsh law, but some did not even know that

"In face of the evidence it was ridiculous to argue, that the people of Lahore generally were influenced by their knowledge of the history of Mr. Gandhi's fights for liberty or the fineness of his character. It is true that during the months of March and April his name must by constant use have become familiar to most, but few indeed had heard more than the vaguest reports of his holiness and patriotism.

"Nevertheless, in spite of the general ignorance that prevailed, in one way or another, by means of meetings and other propaganda, a sufficient number of people had been taught enough (the truth of what they learnt being immaterial) to form a numerous and noisy faction which was only too ready to carry out the wishes of those who desired to procure the repeal of the Act."

After saying it was immaterial whether the accused and concerned in earlier events used either compulsion or persuasion to compel the *hartal* of the 6th, the Commission expresses the opinion that it is impossible that a complete *hartal* could have been organised without persuasion from persons other than those who did not themselves know why they should close their shops.

The Commission are in no difficulty as to the source from which persuasion came and conclude that the opposition to the Act in Lahore was due to the accused, who regarded the Press as a very inadequate organ for advertisement and distributed copies of Mr. Gandhi's message, and also that the Ram Naumi procession was of a highly seditious and inflammatory character.

On the other hand it is stated that the *hartal* of the 10th of April was certainly spontaneous in the sense that it started as soon as the news arrived of Gandhi's detention, and there was no evidence that it was instated by visits to the city of any of the shopkeepers ordered to close their shops, but crowds began to collect and to tell them that they must do so. Those addressed obeyed, and the others rapidly followed their example. There was no evidence that any of the accused instigated the mob to proceed up the Mall.

Imperial Council Speeches Criticised.

"Mr. Hasan Imam," the judgment proceeds "has contended that, as none of the Members of the Imperial Council were called to order by the President and some of the speakers were even complimented by the Home Members the Council speeches must have been unobjectionable and that, as the speeches made in Lahore were no stronger than some of those made in Council, it is ridiculous to found charges of sedition on the speeches in the Bradlaugh Hall. Without entering into any comparison of the two sets of speeches we need only remark that in our opinion, some of the council speeches, though they are published in the Gazette and are for sale to the public, might, if repeated in a heated atmosphere, easily excite disaffection towards Government. The influence of such speeches on the Lahore orators has been strongly marked."

"Of the violent character of some of the Lahore speeches there is no room for doubt and the reports on which the prosecution rely are, in our opinion, quite accurate enough for conviction of sedition against certain individuals. In this case, however, we are not entitled to convict persons except of offences committed collectively or as the result of conspiracy and, as we think it an overstatement of the case to say that there was a conspiracy to 'commit sedition' on the 6th April we consider that the charges of sedition, based on what occurred before the time of the second hartal, must fall to the ground.

LORD HARDINGE AND MR. GANDHI.

"We have had some difficulty in following Mr. Hassan Imam, through his discourse on the subject of passive resistance. He referred to a speech on the subject of Indians in South Africa in which Lord Hardinge expressed what appeared to be an unqualified approval of passive resistance as practised by Mr. Gandhi in South Africa. Possibly the passive resistance of a minority in South Africa is less dangerous than in a country like India where resistance to the law is never likely to be passive for long, once the passions of a credulous populace have been stirred up by sedition and the dissemination of wilful lies. In any case two blacks do not make one white.

"Mr. Gandhi, we are informed, though he is still at liberty, has been personally practising resistance to the law regarding proscribed literature. In Lahore none of the accused got so far as that. Some of them no doubt recommended Mr. Gandhi's teaching for adoption, but although at the invitation of Rambhaj Dutt at the meeting of the 9th of March the majority of the audience stood up together to signify their willingness to take the vow no one actually took it. It is impossible in practice to resist the Rowlatt Act passively except by becoming an anarchist and though at a later stage—vide Ex. p. 22, people we recommended to resist taxation, at the meeting under consideration it was never decided what laws should be passively resisted. We are, moreover, convinced that one at least of the accused was actually anxious to avoid starting a campaign of this kind."

The Commission then lay it down that it is not in itself an offence to persuade people and if in Lahore it had not been possible by the prompt employment of military force to push the mob back to the city the events would most probably have been followed by like effects and although it was the plain duty of every loyal subject to do all in his power to quell the excitement, and although the accused who had created that danger, claimed to have done so yet the judgment finds that Rambhaj Dutt for instance did not advise them to end the hartal and that even while telling them to them assemble the next day in the Badshahi mosque. This meeting had been pre-arranged; over the gateway there was a flag with a seditious inscription and Hindus and Mahomedans alike had gathered together to the number of some 25,000. Never before has a joint meeting of a political character been held in the building.

GOOD JOURNALIST WITNESS.

After paying a tribute to the manner in which Mr. H. M. Chatterjee, of the Associated Press gave evidence, the judgment proceeds to deal with certain of the accused's explanations and relates how Duni Chand, Harkishan Lal and Dharam Das, were carried in triumph to the pulpit of the mosque. A committee was then formed at the suggestion of Duni Chand for the purpose of collecting funds to feed and help the poor during the period of the strike and for this object Harkishan Lal promised a subscription of Rs. 1,000; and after the meeting dispersed a procession, led by men armed with lathis, went through the city with shouts of "Delhi ke Shamdon ki Jai," and "Amritsar ke Shahedone ki jai," and yelling "Hai Hai George mar gaya." destroyed such pictures of their Majesties as were found on the way.

The commissioners caustically comment: "We have no doubt that all the speeches made on this occasion were both calculated and intended to make matters worse than they were already and they were eminently successful in achieving their object."

A MANIFESTO MYSTERY.

The judgment alludes to a manifesto advocating more moderate measures which the accused claimed to have published but which the commissioners consider was probably drawn up at some later stage of proceedings and then only with the object of providing exculpatory evidence.

Mention is then made of the meeting in the Badshahi mosque when the attack on Inspector Ali Gauhar, P. W. 46, was made. The story of Rambhaj Dutt, Harkishan Lal and Duni Chand was that they had learnt accidentally of the meeting and had gone to the mosque in order to do what they could in order to assist the Government. "They did nothing of the kind," say the commissioners. "Rambhaj Dutt again exhorted the people to face death with fortitude."

The question whether the hartal should be continued or not was then re-opened and another committee was elected. On it were Rambhaj Dutt, Harkishan and Duni Chand. The names of a few unpopular persons including that of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das were rejected by the mob, and it was quite certain that the three accused had not proposed unconditional surrender.

MEETING AT MR. SHAFI'S HOUSE.

The judgment then refers to the meeting of the accused and other prominent people held in Mr. Shafi's house when certain conditions of the accused's concoction were proposed for conveyance to Government Mr. Khan had to report to a committee at Duni Chand's house that the Government was prepared to accept the conditions. Another meeting was held in the Town Hall next morning. In the presence of the Deputy Commissioner Duni Chand's party at that meeting were no more willing than they had been before to cry and end the hartal unless Government was first prepared to climb down.

On the Deputy Commissioner's warning that Martial Law would be introduced the judgment says "He was not inviting legal opinions, but Rambhaj Dutt showe dhis continued recalcitrance by objecting that the Regulation could not be applied."

Finally it is made clear that the "leaders" did not inform the people that the authorities had decided to introduce Martial Law if the hartal did not end, and that after the deportation of the accused and the institution of Martial Law the hartal ended.

The commissioners after expressing the opinion that although the accused were morally bound to help Government unconditionally, they were not legally bound to do so and their omission was not in itself an offence: so far as charges were concerned the Commission therefore confine themselves to criminal acts of a positive kind.

A STATE OF REBELLION.

"In doing so, however, they say, "we must, as even Mr. Hassan Imam has conceded, take judicial notice of the state of rebellion which existed on the 10th of April onwards. It has not been argued before us that the acts in the Badshahi mosque attributed by the prosecution to some of the accused would, if proved, fall short of the accused under Section 121, Indian Penal Code, and of their extreme gravity there can be no doubt. After weighing all the evidence we are of opinion that the prosecution has established that there was an active conspiracy in Lahore to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means, namely, by waging war against the King, and that in furtherance thereof war was waged from the 11th onwards. These men knew, none better, that the state of rebellion was largely due to their own efforts, and that Lahore was one of the principal centres from which disaffection and open defiance of Government were spreading through the Punjab. The mere fact that owing to the rapid assumption of military control no serious damage was done in Lahore itself is to our minds quite immaterial. The results of their efforts were not confined to Lahore, and if in order to overawe Government into the repeal of the Act, they did what lay in their power to produce further excitement and outrage they must take the consequences"

to suspend business and that although after what had occurred at Delhi on the 30th of March the accused must have known that a general hartal was likely to lead rioting, they did not intend that offences should be committed on the 6th of April, and were not therefore criminally liable quoting Lord George Gordon's case in support of the dictum.

However whatever their earlier intentions may have been, on the evening of the 10th April at least it must have become clear to all concerned that their egitation had resulted in a dangerous outbreak. Open rebellion and murder occurred in Amritsar.

ACCUSED'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

Before proceeding to discuss the case of each individual the judgment notes that all of them have been able to produce testimonials, from more or less eminent members of society, to their moderation and loyalty, and some have been able to show that in recent times they "have not merely prayed for the success of the British Arms, but have advocated War Loans, helped in recruiting, and have even relatives to the Indian Defence Force or clerks for Mesopotamia." The Commission think that everyone of the accused however much he disliked the existing Government preferred the prospects of German rule but that none of those things really affect the matter. It is on the evidence of their actions in this case that the accused must be judged.

In dealing with the individual cases tht Commission expresses the opinion that Harkishen Lal despite the statements of Mr. Shafi Zulfikar Ali Khan was an active politican,—one of the conveners of the meeting of the 6th April. He was in the full confidence of Rambhaj Dutt and Duni Chand, acting in close co-operation with them, was present at both the meetings in the Badshahi mosque, and his general attitude is shown by his unprovoked attack on Nawab Fateh Ali Khan.

Rambhaj Dutt is described as the chief spokesman of the conspiracy who as early as February 4th made a seditious speech. On April 6th he preached the *hartal* and the need of undergoing suffering. On April 10th at the Lohari Gate he invited the mob to the Badshahi mosque, and on the following day he made a violent and inflamatory speech and incited the people to stand firm and be shot. He has throughout been one of the moving spirits in the conspiracy.

ENCOURAGEMENT RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

Duni Chand is considered as the chief organiser as opposed to the chief spokesman of the conspiracy. His influence in the city was infinitely greater than that of any of his companions. He attended the meeting at the Badshahi mosque on April 11 and took the leading part in the appointment of a committee to continue the *hartal* and in the raising of subscriptions for *langar khanas* and was a most active member of the conspiracy

If there is any excuse for these three convict the judgment states that it can only lie in the encouragement direct or indirect which they received from Delhi and Bombay.

Of Allah Din and Mota Singh, the other two accused found guilty of waging war the Commission say they are minor offenders and had it been possible they would have been awarded much lighter sentences.

The opinions of the Commission on those acquitted may be briefly summed up. Dharam Das is held to be an irresponsible and excitable fanatic, who did not appear to be taken very seriously by most people. Deeply interested in philanthropic and religious movements and a prominent preacher of the Brahmo Samaj, the Commission take into account his peculiar temperament and his incessant pursuit of notoriety and believe that did not know the grave nature of the situation until he arrived at the mosque on April 11, and that on realising what was happening he deliberately refrained from further action.

Gokal Chand the Commission consider took an active part in the earlier stages of the agitation but was adverse to open defiance of authority, and that it was for this reason that he did not join in instigating the populace to prolonged the *hartal*. Mathra Prashad a peripatatic minstrel.

Habibullah, a young man of good family drawn into agitation by mere desire for notoriety. Karam Chand (No. 8) a man of charitable disposition often shown in a practical way, who entertained no animosity towards Europeans. Moshin Shah (No. 9) a member of the Provincial Muslim League who voted for unconditional surrender on April 13 and did not wish to provoke further resistance were also acquitted.

RELEASE THE VICTIMS.

APPEAL TO PUNJAB GOVT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DERAISMAILKHAN, July 16.

A large public meeting held in Deraismailkhan District, unanimously resolved to request the Punjab Government kindly to release Mr. Krishna, Editor, "Prakash", Ram Bhaj Dutt Chaudhari, Lala Harkishen Lal, Pandit Duni Chand, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Satyapal, Pandit Kotumal, Dewan Mangalsen and other political prisoners on the occasion of peace celebrations.

PEACE CELEBERATION IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

It has been decided that in all moffusil towns of Bengal, the magistrate will read and explain the Peace terms to the people on the 19th, after which alms will be distributed to the poor and prayers and pujas will be offered in mosques and temples in Calcutta. At eight in the morning, the Sheriff will read the Royal Proclamation, all civil and military officers will be present on the occasion.

BREACH ON CAWNPORE BANDA LINE

(Associated Press.)

Bombay, G. I. P. Railway,

16th July.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Cawnpore reports that on 14th July the line between mileages 838/9, 859/10, and 861/4 on the Cawnpore Banda Section of G. I. P. Railway was breached. Through communications is interrupted, but from the 15th mixed trains are running daily between Cawnpore and Chatampur and between Banda and Maudaha. The schedule timings are being adhered to. It is hoped that through communication will be restored within 20 days.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

L. CHAND SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a common jury.)

The trial of Lalchand Hazarimat a Punjabi Hindu, lately employed as secretary, manager and general supervisor of the firm of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., export and import merchants doing business at Bombay and Ahmedabad was concluded at 3-40 p.m., on Thursday.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 2-30 p.m., and came back at 3-30. p.m., after the races hour. The foreman on being asked informed the Court that their verdict was unanimous and they found the accused "guilty" of criminal breach of trust,

His Lordship addressing the accused said that he had been found unanimously guilty of criminal breach of trust as a servant and he would like to say that the accused had misbehaved towards his masters who had been very generous to him and treated him very handsomely. The accused had cheated his masters to the extent of a lack of rupees and up wards and his Lordship would be failing in his duty if he sentenced him to less than seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The current sessions was then desolved.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON AND HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

28-18—1006-17—Wadia G & Co., Tyaballi Moosaji v. Messrs Bruel & Coy, Capt. & V.

29-18—1006-17—Wadia G & Co., Tyaballi Moosaji v. Messrs Bruel & Coy., Capt & V.

2-19—1300-16—Hiralal Th & Co., Messrs Nagindas Hargovindas & Co. a firm & anr, v. The B B & C I Ry Co., Crawford B & Co.

5-19—1253-17—M B Chothia, Amarchand Maganlal v. Mahomed Vishramdas, Amin & Desai.

6-19—1162-15—Payne & Co., Mahomedalli Ahmedalli v. Mariambai, Rustomji & Gin.

9-19—684-17—Jam R & D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalchand a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

31-18—745-18—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

32-18—745-18—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Bhimji & Co. v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

12-19—1086-18—Wadia G & Co., Messrs. Haji Gunny Suniar a firm v. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Pandia & Co.

13-19—1664-18—Dubash & Co., Belasrai Laxminarayen v. Cursondas Damodhardas a firm, Little & Co.

17-19—1486-17—Khand L & M, Govind Laximan Gokhale v. Harichand Mancharam, Hiralal Th & Co.

8-19—In Re Ind Co.'s Act VII/13—Sabnis & Gore, Messrs Kadady Gandhy & Co. v. The Bijavur Merchants Pressing & Ginning Co., Ld.

24-19—178-19—Bhai K & Gir, Pragji Kanji & ors v. Mathuradas Tapan & ors, Purshotamrai & Co.

25-'9—68-18 Rustomji & Kin, Mahomed Cassum Patel v. T D W Gillespie, Chitnis M & K.

29-90—In Re Ind Arb Act IX of 1899—Edg G W & Co., The Jivraj Baloo Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Messrs. Champsey Bhura & Co., Capt. & V.

3-79—707-17—Jam R & D, Kansraj Kanji v. Vishrambhai Bhargas & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJJI

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO SETTLE MUNITES OF DECREE IN CHAMBELS.

654-18—Mehta D & L, Narbadashanker Harjiwan Joshi v. Goswamn Praduumnatalji Murlidharji Maharaj, Mulla & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1418-17—In person, Ebranimbhoy Rahimbhoy v. Farukunissa Bibi, Mulji & Tha.

928-16—Matu J & M, Charanbai v. Fatmaboo widow, Mulla & Mulla.

506-16 Ard HD & Co., Sojpal Madan v. Maneck Gangajar & Son, Madn K & Ch.

1780-18—Soonderdas & Co., Dwarkadas Lalloobhai v. Dawayantibai, Moti & Davi.

478-17—Bhai K & Gir, The Poona Bank Ld. v. Sarafalli Mamooji.

1056-16—Malvi M R & Co., Biharilal Jatiram & ors v. Kashiram Bhugovid, Khand L & M.

1112-12—Mulla & Mulla, Vasanji Kahavji v. Abdulla Allarakhia & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

1192-17—Little & Co., Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damji v. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy & ors, Dastur & Co.

1327-17—Mulla & Mulla, Nawojbai widow & ors v. Rangari Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, Bhimji & Co.

S C Ct 115-2843-18—Edg. G W & Co., Devidas Sharma v. The Maneckji Petit Mafg Co. Ld & anr, Craigie B & Co.

481-18—In person, Dominic M D'Cruz & ors v. Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker, Dubash & Co.

1148-'7—Tyabji D & Co., Meghji Gangaram a firm v. Ramjinarayen Rawatmal, Payne & Co.

1048-18—Edg G W & Co., Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi v. K Mistri alias Kalikhan Vazir Khan Jubeher, Moti & Devi.

BEFORE THE HON, MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

(IN CHAMBERS.)

LIST B (COUNSEL)

SUMMONS IN COMMERCIAL CASES FOR DISPOSAL.

1531-19—Vachha & Co., Messrs Badrinarayen Ramprasad a firm v. Messrs Kadyamal Banarsidas a firm, Purnanand & Ch., 2-6-19.

1700-19—Ragh N & Co., Messrs Motichand Gamraj a firm v. Messrs Samaruli Nunpernmal Chitti a firm, Dubash & Co., 21-6-19.

1787-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Thakar Liladhar Dwarkadas a firm v. Sha Madhavdas Khushaldas a firm, 26-6-19.

1991-19—N C Dalal, Wadilal Parshotamdas a firm v. Varajdas Rowji a firm, Moti & D. 8-7-19.

1992-19—Mehta D & L, Ismail Mahomed & Sons a firm v. Allibhoy Chagla & Co. a firm, 8-7-19.

2272-19—Matubhai B & M, Haji Abdulla Haji Lajib v. Latiff Haji Gunny, 14-3-19.

1903-19—Captain & V, Abdulla Haji Manji & Co. a firm v. Khoja Mahomedalli Hajibhoy, Maneckchand & N, 3-7-19.

1904-19—Captain & V, Abdulla Haji Manji & Co. a firm v. Sha Lalji Nathoobhoy, chnis & G, 3-7-19.

29-18.—Malvi M R & Co., Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Saghdoomal Harcharandas, 1-4-19.

1294-19—Madhowji K & Ch, Bakubhai Ambalal & Co. a firm v. L Chand, J C 22-4-19.

1320-19—Amarchand & M, Haridas Rowji v. Ambalal Bhailal, In person, J O 27-6-19.

1933-19—Mulji & Tha, Jamnadas Khushaldas Vora v. Ardeshir D Kerawalla, 6-7-19.

199519—Dubash & Co., Khumaji Gajaji & Co. a firm v. Kaikhusroo M Madon, J O 10-7-19.

1996-19—Dubash & Co., Jerap Tejo & Co. a firm v. Kaikhusroo M Madon, J C 10-7-19.

FOR DECREE OF IN TERMS OP AWOBD.

1670-18—Merwanji K & Co., Merwanji Maneckji Wadia v. B Doorgadutt, Motichand & D.

FOR TRIAL OF FIRST ISSUE.

339-18—Khambatta & Co., Mooradalli Shavaji v. B N Laug. Tyabji D & Co. Part heard, 1-7-19.

INDIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS GOING TO U. K.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING ADMISSION.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay.

Information has been received that several Indian students who recently went to the United Kingdom from this country for the study of medicine have experienced great difficulty in securing admission to a Medical School, owing to the demobilization and return to their studies of large numbers of English students.

2. Owing to the large number of applications now being received by the London Medical Schools from students demobilised from the Army and Navy, it is practically certain that, for the present, admission will be unobtainable for Indian students who have not already qualified in India, and although the position may be easier at the provincial Medical Schools, there is no doubt that the chances of an Indian student being successful in an application for admission to a Medical Faculty are very much better if he has obtained in India, qualifications which will enable him to become a post-graduate student on his arrival in the United Kingdom. At present any Indian student who has only partly completed his course in India would be much better advised to obtain his qualification here before seeking admission to a Medical School or Faculty in the United Kingdom.

3. There is no desire or intention on the part of Government to discourage Indian students from going to the United Kingdom for the study of medicine, but owing to the present crowded condition of Medical Schools and Faculties there, it is only in the interests of the students that they should secure promise of admission to those institutions before leaving India.

THE CREWE COMMITTEE.

NAMES OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The full report of the Crewe's Committee has now been received by the Government of India which will be published on the 24th instant. The following witnesses were examined before the Committee:—Sir L. Abrahams, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, General Sir E. Barrow, and Sir C. S. Bayley, Members India Council, Right Hon. Austin Chamberlain M.P., Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. G. H. Collier, Director General of Stores, India Office, Mr. H. E. A. Cotton. Sir W. Duke and Sir M. Hammick, Members India Council, Sir A. Hirtsel, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir A. W. Holdarness, Permanent Under-Secretary, India Office, Sir C. P. Ilbert, Clerk of the House of Commons, Mr. L. J. Kershaw, Secretary Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, Mr F. H. Lucas, Secretary Financial Department, India Office, Sir M. F. Reid, Member India Council, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Sir M. C. C. Seton, Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, and Sir C. A. White, Member India Council.

SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

NOTICES AGAINST AHMEDABAD PLEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

Notices have been issued by the Bombay High Court, under section 10 of Letters Patent against Messrs. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, Jivanlal Desai, Bar.-at-Law and Krishnalal N. Desai, High Court Pleader, to show cause as to why they should not be suspended from practice or otherwise dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court, on the ground of their being signatories to the Satyagraha pledge against the Rowlatt Act. Similar notices under the Bombay Regulations Act of 1827, have been issued against Messrs. Kalidas J. Jhaveri, Manilal V. Kothari, and R. B. Dabholkar, District Court Pleaders as signatories to the Satyagraha pledge. August 27th is fixed for hearing of these notices.

AFGHAN HOSTILITIES.

BANNU AERODROME ATTACKED BY TRIBESMEN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 16.

A Press communique dated 16th July says:—

As a result of Afghan Punitive measures in Kafiristan about three hundred refugees from the Bashgul Valley are reported to have crossed into Chitral and more are expected. In action at Girdi near Dakka on the 13th, the tribesmen who opposed our picketting troops and came under shell fire are estimated to have had two hundred casualties. We lost five killed, and seven wounded. The reports which are considered reliable confirm the presence of Shahghassi Khwaja Muhammad in Tirah where with the aid of some Afghan officers he is busy recruiting for the Afghan army. Up to the present this official has chiefly confined his activities to the Ningrahar district.

On the 14th some tribesmen attacked the Bannu aerodrome which is about six miles out on the Miranshah road. The attackers were driven off and hangars and the machine sustained no damage.

Our camp at Lakaband in Zhob was attacked during the early hours of the 14th but the tribesmen were beaten off before dawn. Small tribal bands totalling about two hundred and fifty were located on the 14th a few miles north of Hindubagh by a combined reconnaissance of cavalry and infantry. After offering some opposition the enemy withdrew into the hills.

AMNESTY TO PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

The Local Government has issued an announcement and press communique regarding release of prisoners on the occasion of the signature of peace.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, July 17th.	Total up-to-date.
Loan ...	Rs. 1,215 0	Rs 35,245 0
Cash Certificates ...	6 726 12	1,81,520 0
Total ...	7,241 12	2,16 765 0

It is understood that the articles contributed by Mr. Alfred Nundy, Bar-at-Law, to "The Leader" on the present situation, with special reference to the disturbances in the Punjab, are being reprinted in a pamphlet form and a large number of copies are being sent to England for distribution to the press and members of Parliament and a limited number will be available for public in India.

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BENARES CITY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The Arabian Sea current has been very active in west of the United Provinces and it penetrated again into the North Punjab. Bay current is at present weak. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, west of the United Provinces and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east of the United Provinces and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east of the United Provinces, east and the north Punjab Gujarat, Central India, west coast of the peninsula. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, east Rajputana, Central Provinces and east Madras coast. The principal amounts are:—Bhamo one inch, Akyab one and a half, Sibsagar two, Dibrugarh four, Cherrapunji ten; Jalpaiguri one, Ranchi three, Meerut a half, Mussooree three, Chakrata four, Roorkee two, Bareilly one and a half, Delhi, Hisssar, Rawalpindi a half, Simla one, Ambala two, Murree four, Kotah one and a half, Mount Abu one; Ahmedabad a half; Deesa a quarter; Rajkot one eighth; Indore one and a half, Seoni a quarter, Hanamkonda three quarters and Masulipatam one and a half.

The temperature is 7 degrees above normal in the North-West Frontier Provinces and it rose yesterday to 110 degrees at Peshawar.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the Punjab and into Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the east and north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.48in., Hissar 0.43in., Ambala 1.82in. and Delhi 0.48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is abobe normal in the area of rain. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division; Agra has had 0.13in., Jhansi 0.44in. and Mainpuri 0.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and nigat temperature is in defect in the area of rain. Day temperature is below normal throughout and the deficiency is considerable at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1.50in. of rain and Mount Abu 1.07in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are below normal at Kotah; the former is in slight excess at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in north Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar and Central India West; Rajkot reports 0.12in., Ahmedabad 0.59in., Deesa 0.19in. and Indore 1.55in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Amraoti. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in the southern half of the division, and continues below normal in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the sothh Konkan and local in the north; Ratnagiri reports 0.10in., Mormugao 0.25in. and Karwar 0.52in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is slightly above normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.32in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally above the average, the excess being moderate in the north-west of the division, where humidity is below normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended into the east and north Punjab and given widespread rain there, but has been less active in Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Gujarat, south Rajputana, the west of the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab, and local in north Malabar, on the north Madras coast, in north Hyderabad and Central India West. A few showers are reported from Kathiawar and the Central Provinces.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in Rajputana and the north of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th July, 1919:—

Rainfall has been well distributed over the whole country excluding the north-west, and some of the falls in Gujarat were fairly heavy. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Central India, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Madras Deccan, and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Rangoon, Bassein, Dibrugarh two inches; Sibsagar, Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji seven; Calcutta, Darjiling two; Mymensingh one and a half; Gorakhpur a half; Bahraich three; Mussooree, Dehra Dun two; Ludhiana, Kurnool, Cocanada a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY the 17th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.8	84.2	67	0	0	—008
Do. (10th)	92.1	82.7	74	0	0	—0.
Jask						
Do. ( )	92.6	86.9	75	0	0	—0.16
Muskat	90.2	87.8	77	0	0	—0.16
Do. (16th)						—53
PUNJAB—	104.6	86.3	60	0	0	—1.67
Multan	100.8	73.4	86	0.48	5.00	—0.53
Rawalpindi	106.0	82.5	78	—	6.10	—4.89
Lahore	103.0	79.7	87	0.43	0.87	—2.44
Hissar	91.3	77.0	98	1.82	7.66	—0.85
Ambala	93.7	78.0	91	0.48	1 12	—6.
Delhi						96
UNITED PROVINCES—	85.7	77.2	93	0.13	5.74	—1.22
Agra	89.3	76.4	93	0.34	7.00	+0.46
Mainpuri	92.4	74.4	92	0.44	10.40	+0.14
Jhansi	85.8	78.1	89	..	7.54	—0.18
Cawapore	82.7	77.1	85	0.02	8.02	—2.
Allahabad						73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	100.5	85.0	63	—	0	—0.63
Jacobabad	87.1	80.0	82	0.02	0.06	—2.09
Karachi	92.8	77.9	78	—	8.06	—3.15
Ajmer	94.0	77.5	70	—	6.56	+0.23
Jaipur	84.2	75.6	78	1.59	6.51	—0.97
Kotah	72.8	6C.9	97	1.07	5.31	—10.
Mount Abu						81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	90.0	77.9	74	—	0.59	—4.13
Bhuj	84.8	79.3	83	—	1.27	—6.98
Dwarka	84.4	80.8	85	—	2.29	—4.26
Veraval	86.1	77.9	89	0.12	4.47	—6.26
Rajkot	94.0	76.8	82	0.06	2.82	—5.60
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	78.9	79	0.04	14.62	—3.27
Surat	91.9	75 9	89	0.59	6.57	—4.21
Ahmedabad	86.4	76.5	87	0.19	5.56	—1.21
Deesa	81.7	72.8	88	—	4.10	—4.34
Neemuch	82.7	72.1	86	1.55	20.27	+9.
Indore						67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	80.9	74.3	86	0.05	17.52	+0.93
Jubbulpore	79.0	71.8	90	—	11.23	—2.76
Saugor	88.8	73.2	92	—	21.47	+7.02
Hoshangabad	87.1	78.9	82	0.21	9.93	+0.21
Khandwa	89.2	76.7	80	0.02	13 91	+1.33
Akola	84.8	76.1	89	—	9.65	—3.08
Amraoti	88.1	75.9	77	—	23.01	+6.37
Nagpur	88.7	78.0	79	—	16.07	+1.00
Chanda	85.8	6.4	87	0.07	32.33	+17.
Raipur						94
KONKAN—	87.6	80.5	83	0.04	24.05	—0.24
Bombay	85.6	77.5	88	0.10	43.55	—5.91
Ratnagiri	84.2	..	93	0.25	30.72	—9.31
Marmugao	81.6	73.4	92	0.52	40.94	—20.
Karwar						91
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	93.9	74.0	64	—	6.59	—0.31
Malegaon	91.1	6c.1	70	—	7.42	+0.1
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	—	..	—07
Poona	93.4	71.9	68	—	11.16	+2.30
Sholapur	88.4	70.2	72	—	4.84	+0.93
Bijapur	90.2	66.8	87	—	14.1.	—2.21
Belgaum	93.4	71.0	70	—	4.77	—1.10
Aurangabad	93.1	72.9	86	0.33	9.64	—1.93
Nizamabad (Indore)	91.5	76.1	76	—	12.23	+4.
Hyderabad						86
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	84.4	78.9	98	0.7	40.83	—16.86
Mangalore	84.4	75.1	92	—	40.37	—11.21
Calicut	83.4	75.0	93	0.01	32.56	—9.47
Cochin	85.4	78.4	86	0.15	4.29	—7.05
Colombo						91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	94.8	75.2	90	1.25	8 22	+0.33
Masulipatam	95.8	75.6	82	..	1.90	—2.95
Berhampur	92.7	75.6	75	0.04	11.38	+0.68
Cuddapah	92.4	76.7	75	—	6.32	+2.51
Madras	83.4	77.2	85	0.05	6.45	+1.18
Bangalore	89.4	71.6	72	—	1.53	—1.02
Coimbatore	95.2	76.4	72	—	4.90	+2.67
Trichinopoly	90.6	74.9	79	..	4 65	+2.43
Negapatam						96

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m	ft in.	July	h. m	ft. in.
Thur.	17	m 1 36	26 10	17	m 7 24	16 5
		2 0a	25 5		8 10a	17 4
Fri.	18	m 2 21	26 8	18	m 8 2	17 3
		2 37a	26 0		8 57a	17 2
Sat.	19	m 3 12	26 3	19	m 8 48	16 3
		3 19a	27 5		9 40a	17 3
Sun.	20	m 4 10	25 11	20	m 9 43	19 4
		4 8a	26 9		10 38a	17 3
Mon.	21	m 5 17	25 8	21	m 10 33	20 4
		5 6a	25 1		11 48a	17 1
Tues.	22	m 6 26	25 8	22	0 25a	20 11
		6 14a	25 7		1 1	16 9
Wed.	23	m 8 3	26 3	23	m 1 1	16 9
		7 30a	25 5		2 2a	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
July 17 (Thursday)		6h. 10m.	7h. 19m
" 18 (Friday)	"	6h. 10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 20 (Sunday)	"	6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m
" 21 (Monday)	"	6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m
" 22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 12m.	" 7h. 18m
" 23 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 12m.	" 7h. 18m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2nd	6h.	47-8m. a.m.
Full Moon	10th	11h.	34-9m. a.m.
Last quarter	16th	4h.	22-6m. p.m.
New Moon	25th	10h.	51-4m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 16th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.777 Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7 "
Dew Point	76.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.793 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 "
Minimum do.	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW
Movement of Wind	189 Mls
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	10.66 "
Do. do. year	84.12 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th.	0.04 "

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th July 1919.	Total since 1st June. 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 17th July. 1917	June 1st to 17th July. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 4	34 5	18 83	13 68
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 0	36 34	22 21	12 42
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 0	36 24	23 0	13 34
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 0	38 32	21 35	15 81

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th July, 1919, was 29.077 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading.

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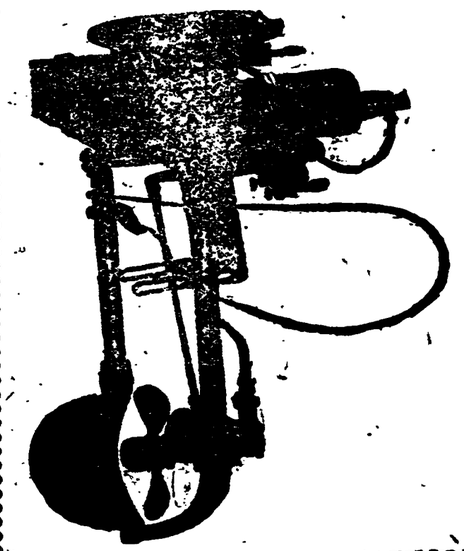

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